The Bombay Gazette.

No. 9,900—New Series. BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, AUGUST 13. 1880.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follow:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	„ 25	Half-yearly	„ 31
Quarterly	„ 13	Quarterly	„ 16
Monthly	„ 5	Monthly	„ 6

To Subscribers—Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
Half-yearly	„ 29	Half-yearly	„ 36
Quarterly	„ 16	Quarterly	„ 20
Monthly	„ 6	Monthly	„ 7

Those Up country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy.....As. 4.

Price for back numbers varies according to lapse of time between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	„ 2 8
Third do.	„ 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	„ 0 2½ As.

A line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied. Nonpareil or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ „ „
Third and succeeding	2½ „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matter as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servant Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Chances of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines	Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line	„ 0-8

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee* and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Subscription for one Year, *Post Free to India*, Rs. 12. Postage to England, Rs. 6-8.

Price per Copy .....As. 4.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

WILL DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. CHINSURA, 2,033 Tons, on THURSDAY, 19th August, 1880, at 2 P.M., calling at Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Beypore, Calicut, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Pondicherry, Madras, Masulipatam, Coconada, Visagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point, in the foregoing or any order weather permitting.

Conveyance to the Nilgherry Hills.—The steamers are timed to reach Beypore at daybreak, and arrangements have been made for a train to leave Beypore specially in connection with the steamers' arrival to convey passengers right through to Mettapollum, where they will arrive at 7-45 p. m., and after staying for the night can proceed up the Ghat early the following morning.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

THE S. S. COCONADA, 862 Tons, on TUESDAY, 17th August, at 4 p. m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwader, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Dubai, Bushire, Fao and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. PACHUMBA, 867 Tons, on SATURDAY, 14th August, 1880, at 10 a.m.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, MOZAMBIQUE, INHAMBANE, QUILLIMANE, DELAGOA BAY, HODEIDAH AND JEDDAH.

THE S. S. JAVA, 1,465 Tons, on MONDAY, 23rd August. Cargo and passengers for Hodeidah and Jeddah can be sent by this steamer.

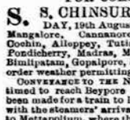
N B.—EXPORTS.—To save shippers the trouble of clearing and shipping, shipments not exceeding five tons will be received, and bills of Lading granted in exchange at the Offices of the undersigned.

Railway receipts for packages from up-country should be forwarded to the undersigned, who will undertake clearance and shipment.

IMPORTS.—The undersigned undertake the landing, clearing and delivery in Bombay by rail or steamer packages by the Company's Steamers. Bills of Lading and particulars of contents and value should accompany forwarding instructions.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 12th August 1880. Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY, VIA SUEZ CANAL.



ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA and BOMBAY the 24th, on the 1st *of each Month.*

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY.
[Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.]

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	Rs. 220	Rs. 150	Rs. 40	Without food.
Suez	360	220	80	
Port Said	380	240	90	
Messina	500	340	140	
Naples	500	340	140	
Leghorn	500	340	140	
Genoa	500	340	140	
Marseilles	520	360	145	

Including Wine & Beer

Children under 3 years, free of charge; Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE of CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Handbooks. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be learnt from the Agent.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

INDIA, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st September, 1880.
— to sail on FRIDAY, 1st October 1880.
— to sail on MONDAY, 1st November 1880.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 a. m. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

First and Second Class through Railway Tickets, from GENOA and NAPLES to LONDON, are now issued here at rates which can be learnt from the undersigned.

Cargo for Barcelona and Odessa can now be booked at through rates.

For Hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent, Rubattino S. N. Company,
No. 2, Bommum Street.

Bombay, 1st July 1880.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

FORTNIGHTLY BETWEEN

BOMBAY AND LIVERPOOL,
VIA MALTA.

THE following sailings have been arranged:—

	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	1880.
CITY OF BALTIMORE	2300	200	J. Verril ..	21st Aug.
TRENTHAM HALL ..	2100	300	Jas Shaw.	6th Sept.
RYDAL HALL	2700	400	O. Lloyd...	To follow.

These fast steamers have been specially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay trade.

Each Steamer carries a SURGEON and STEWARDESS.

For plans, handbooks of information and any further particulars apply to

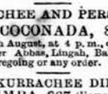
EDWARD BATES & Co. } Agents.
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co. }

Bombay, 5th June 1880.

ANCHOR LINE

OF

TRANSATLANTIC, PENINSULAR, MEDITERRANEAN AND INDIAN STEAMSHIPS.



INDIAN SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY, LIVERPOOL AND MEDITERRANEAN.

	Commanders.	Tons.	H. P.	Nominal.
S. S. HISPANIA	James Laird ..	3300	400	21st Aug.
S. S. MACEDONIA	Thos. Martin ..	3272	486	28th Aug.
S. S. SIDONIAN	David Kitchen	1235	203	To follow.
S. S. ITALIA	Thos. S. Knox.	2245	424	„ „
S. S. INDIA	Geo A. Read.	2789	500	„ „
S. S. BRITANNIA	R. Hutchison.	3060	400	„ „
S. S. OLYMPIA	John Orsig....	2950	424	„ „

These Steamers have been specially fitted for the Indian Trade, and have accommodation for a large number of Saloon Passengers.

Each steamer carries a SURGEON and STEWARDESS.

Fare through to	New York	Rs. 600
„ „	Liverpool	„ 600
„ „	Marseilles and Genoa	„ 450
„ „	Naples	„ 400

For plans, handbooks of information, and for any further information apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay.

N.B.—The New York passages are booked in connection with the Company's Atlantic Mail Service either from Greenock or from London.

There are weekly sailings from either place.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE PRESS

RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

NEWSPAPER, BOOK, JOB, AND FANCY PRINTING

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION EXECUTED IN THE BEST STYLE.

BOOK BINDING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.

MACHINE RULING, PAGING AND PERFORATING.

PRINTING IN COLORS AND GOLD.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING AND ENGRAVING.

LITHOGRAPHING AND DESIGNING.

Estimates forwarded on application to the Manager.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO SOUTHAMPTON, BRINDISI, VENICE, MARSEILLES, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA AND GIBRALTAR.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched as above:—

Vessels	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1880.
— SUMATRA	2488	450	R. F. Briscoe	14th Aug.
— TANJORE	2393	450	G. Scrivener	21st „
— NIAM	2 26	100	G. N. Hector	28th „
(s) AUSTRALIA	3664	600	G. F. Cates	4th Sept
— MONGOLIA	2833	530	E. M. Edmond	11th „
(s) KAISAR-I-HIND	4423	700	R. Methven	18th „
— GWALIOR	2733	450	J. O. Babot	25th „
(s) POONAH	3139	550	C. G. Perrins	2nd Oct.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked [s] proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1880.
LOMBARDY	2723	450	J. W. Adamson	13th August.
NIZAM	2725	450	G. W. Brady	27th „
INDUS	3462	600	S. D. Shallard	10th „

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1880.
LOMBARDY	2723	450	J. W. Adamson	13th August.
NIZAM	2725	450	G. W. Brady.	
TEHERAN	2589	400	E. Stewart.	

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p. m, on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 29th July 1880.

P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.

MELBOURNE EXHIBITION.

SPECIAL FIRST CLASS RETURN TICKETS, available for SIX MONTHS, will be issued to passengers visiting the Exhibition by the steamer of the 4th June and subsequent fortnightly steamers, at the REDUCED FARE of RUPEES SIX HUNDRED,

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 29th March 1880.

TREACHER'S SOLUBLE DIETETIC COCOA.

Highly nourishing and easy of digestion. 1 lb. tins, cash 1 0 as.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

CAPT. WARREN'S PATENT COOKING UTENSILS,

Compared with ordinary Cooking, effect a saving of *TWO OUNCES IN THE POUND OR 12½ PER CENT.*

THEY THUS PRODUCE

GREAT ECONOMY IN THE KITCHEN.

BY WARREN'S PROCESS, Meats are cooked without coming in contact with water or steam, and being prepared in their own vapour they retain their full flavour and nutritious properties.

WARREN'S PATENT COOKING POTS.

ROUND	Size...	4	6	8	10	quarts.
	Rupees...	7-8	9	11	12-8	each.
OVAL	Size...	12½	14	15½	16½	18 inches.
	Rupees...	15	18-8	22-8	25	30 each.
BELLIED	Size...	3	4	5	6	8 gall.
	Rupees...	18	22	27	30	35 each.

WARREN'S PATENT COOKING POTS.

With Cast Iron Boilers, tinned inside.

ROUND	Size...	6	8	10	quarts.
	Rupees...	9-8	11	12-8	each.
OVAL	Size...	4	5	6	gall.
	Rupees...	21-8	23	26	each.

WARREN'S PATENT CURRY PANS.

10 inch size each Re. 5-4.

WARREN'S PATENT BOILER.

For making Beef Tea, Soup, Broth, &c. for Invalids.

The vessel holds 3 gall. and the cooker part 1 gall. Each Rs. 25.

WARREN'S PATENT FISH KETTLES.

Size.....	18	20	22	inches.
Rupees....	18-8	21	25	each.

WARREN'S PATENT CORRUGATED BROILERS.

Supersede Gridirons and Frying Pans.

	Size...	9	10½	12	inches.
OVAL, Tinned and fitted with Clip	Rupees.	3-8	4-8		each.
OVAL, Tinned and fitted with Hinge	„	3-12	5		„
ROUND Tinned of improved pattern	„	3-4	...		„ „

GENERAL HUTCHINSON'S PATENT ECONOMICAL CAFETIERES

Fully extract the Aroma and Nutritious Properties from the Berry, the water being kept in contact with the Coffee until the infusion is required for use.

Size.....	1	1½	2	2½	3	pints.
Rupees	5-8	6	7	7-8	8	each.

TEN PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

CABUL FIELD SERVICE TENTS.

WEIGHING 80 lbs. Price Rs. 75. Can be had at short notice on application, accompanied by remittance in full, to

THE AGENT, ELGIN MILLS COMPANY, CAWNPORE.

HINDU LAW.

THE VYAVAHARA MAYUKHA, in original, WITH AN ENGLISH TRANSLATION, with REFERENCES TO THE MITAKSHARA, THE VIRAMITRODAYA, THE VYAVAHARA-MADHAVA, KAMALAKARA, AND JIMUTAVAHANA'S DAYABHAGA; also

THE YAJNAVALKYA SMRITI, COMPLETE IN ORIGINAL, WITH AN ENGLISH TRANSLATION AND NOTES,

WITH AN INTRODUCTION ON THE SOURCES OF HINDU LAW, AND APPENDICES CONTAINING NOTES ON (I.) Eighteen Principal Smritis, (II.) Public Charities, (III.) *Sapinda* Relationship of Three Kinds, and (IV.) Customary Law—I Marriage, 2 Adoption.

BY

RAO SAHEB
VISHVANATH NARAYAN MANDLIK,
C. S. I., M. R. A. S.,

VICE-PRESIDENT, BOMBAY BRANCH ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY, FELLOW OF THE UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY, PLEADER H. M. HIGH COURT, BOMBAY, &c., &c., &c.

The work is published in two Parts:—I. Sanskrit Texts and Notes; II. English Translation and Notes, with Introduction Appendix.

The price is as follows:—

Part I.—Rs. 6, packing and postage to Out-stations				As. 4 extra
„ II.—Rs. 15,	„	„	„	„ 8 „
The entire work Rs. 21,	„	„	„	„ 10 „

N.B.—Copies will be supplied by the Superintendent, Bombay Education Society's Press; the Manager *Native pinion Press*, Girgaum Back Road, and the Manager, *Union Press* Dhobi Talao.

DEPOT OF READY MADE CLOTHES

FOR GENTLEMEN, YOUTHS, AND CHILDREN. TRAVELLING, SHIKARING, MORNING, AND DRESS SUITS, Overcoats and Dressing Gowns. Shirts and Drawers, Collars and Cuffs. Scarves, Ties, Knot Scarves, and Made-up Bows. Felt, Travelling and Shikaring Hats and Caps. Dressing Bags, Cash and Courier Bags, and Overland Trunks. Quilts and Pillows. Pocket Handkerchiefs, Front and Collar Studs, Links and Solitaires. Immense variety of Warm and Light Stuffs of the best fabric and most Elegant and Fashionable Patterns. FRESH SHIPMENTS RECEIVED BY EVERY MAIL. LATEST FASHIONS. EXCEPTIONALLY MODERATE PRICES. An exceptionally good consignment of Children's Suits. Dressing Gowns and Fine Cashmere Suits for wear during the Mousoon has just been landed, an early inspection of which is earnestly solicited.

S. GREENBLATT & CO.,
NO. 25, MEADOW STREET, OPPOSITE TREACHER'S BUILDING, BOMBAY; AND EAST STREET, NEXT TO MESSRS. LUDHA EBRAM & CO., POONA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SECOND HAND TYPE FOR SALE.

OFFERS are invited for the PURCHASE of FOUNTS of SECOND HAND TYPE now forming the newspaper type of the Bombay Gazette. The founts consist of the following approximate quantities:—

Long Primer	about	1,000 lbs.
Bourgeois	„	2,000 „
Brevier	„	1,000 „
Minion	„	1,500 „
Nonpareil	„	1,000 „

Head Rules, Column Rules, Fancy Rules, Dashes, Half Rules, Quarter Rules, Steamer and Ship Blocks, &c., &c.

The above types will be sold in small lots to suit the convenience of purchasers. Delivery will be made some time about the end of August, soon after the arrival of the P. & O. S.S. Kashgar, bringing NEW TYPE for the Bombay Gazette Daily, the Overland Summary and the Weekly Budget.

The Long Primer, Bourgeois, Minion and Nonpareil founts are in fairly good condition. The Brevier is old. Apply to

THE MANAGER,
Bombay Gazette, Rampart Row, Bombay.

COOPER'S

HALF ANNA NOTE PAPER 7" by 4½".
Expressly prepared by De La Rue & Co.
Per Packet with Envelopes Re. 1-4, Black Bordered Re. 1-12.

COOPER & CO.,
MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

AN ADJOURNED SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the MUNICIPAL CORPORATION of BOMBAY, as already advertised, will be held here at 3 o'clock p.m. THIS DAY, FRIDAY.

A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the CORPORATION, as also previously notified, will be held here at 3-30 o'clock p. m. same day.

H. WYNFORD BARROW,
Clerk, Municipal Corporation, and Secretary, Town Council.
Municipal Offices, Bombay, 13th August 1880.

CARWAR COMPANY, LIMITED (IN LIQUIDATION).

NOTICE is hereby given, that a MEETING of the CREDITORS and SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No 24, Apollo Street, on TUESDAY, the 24th day of August instant, at 3 p.m., in order to determine whether an offer which has been made to the Liquidators for the purchase of the Company's property at the price of Rupees One Lakh and a Half should be accepted.

Information as to the terms on which the purchase money is to be paid will be given at the meeting, or can be obtained from the undersigned.—Dated this 12th day of August 1880.

STEUART L. MACNAUGHTEN,
For Self and Co. Liquidator, W. M. Macaulay.

GENUINE DALMATIAN INSECT DESTROYING POWDER.

THIS new preparation is sovereign and effective in destroying Bugs, Fleas in Dogs, Flies, Beetles Ants and all other Insects. It is superior to any other preparation sold as "Insect Destroying Powder."

Per Tin Annas 8 only.

B. S. MADON & CO.,
12, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

PHOSPHORUS PASTE; OR RAT POISON.

EFFECTUALLY DESTROYS RATS and MICE.

Per Bottle Annas 12 only.

B. S. MADON AND CO.,
CHEMISTS & DRUGGISTS,
12, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the MATTER of the INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT X. of 1866, and of the NICOL PRESS and MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED, IN LIQUIDATION.

LIMJEE N. BANAJEE ..... Liquidator.

PURSUANT to the Order made herein by the Honourable SIR CHARLES SARGENT in Chambers, bearing date the 12th day of August instant, the sale fixed for the 13th August instant, has been POSTPONED to WEDNESDAY, the 25th August instant, on which day at 4 o'clock p.m., the whole of the Land, Mill Buildings, Machinery and other property of the above Company, situate at Colaba, will be put up FOR SALE by PUBLIC AUCTION at the said Mill premises at Colaba.

The sale will be made subject to certain particulars and conditions of sale, copies of which can be obtained at the Office of the undersigned in Church Gate Street, Fort, at any time during the week next preceding the day of sale.

PESTNJEE KAVASJEE,
Solicitor to the Liquidator.

STOUT WATERPROOF GROUND SHEETS,

FITTED WITH BRASS EYELETS.

Size 6 ft long by 3 ft broad, each	Rs.	10-0	
7 „ 4½ „	„ „	16-0	
8 „ 5 „	„ „	22-0	
DRAB TWILL SHEETING with the Waterproofing between two textures, very durable, 60 inches wide.....per yard	„	6	12
Ditto in Sheets, about 7½ by 5 ft. each	„	22	8

Subject to 10 per cent. Discount for Cash.

TREACHER AND CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA,

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—COMMANDERS and OFFICERS of VESSELS are hereby informed that at HAMILTON'S, only three minutes' drive from the Dock, they will find all the accommodation and comfort of a first-class ENGLISH HOTEL and RESTAURANT, Table d'Hote Tiffin, 1-30, Dinner 7-30 p.m. The coolest and most comfortable Billiard Room in Bombay. H. HAMILTON & Co.

THE COLABA AMATEUR MINSTRELS will give ANOTHER ENTERTAINMENT TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, at No. Grant's Buildings. To commence punctually at 9. Admission Re. 1. Family Tickets to admit 4 Rs. 3. Children under 12, As. 8. Tickets to be had of the Troupe, or of Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.

MRS. COULTER, MIDWIFE and LADY'S NURSE. Excellent testimonials on application. Apollo Bunder, Bombay.

A GENTLEMAN who has taken a large house in Middle Colaba could accommodate one or two gentlemen boarders. Terms moderate. Apply to M., care of *Gazette*.

REQUIRED, a CYLINDER for an old fashioned Nasmyth's Cotton Press, 9 inch ram. Apply "W. C.," care of the *Bombay Gazette*.

WANTED, a BYCICLE, any size from 48 to 60 inches. Price moderate. Apply to RETLAW, care of *Bombay Gazette*.

WANTED, by an English Gentleman of quiet habits, Board and Lodgings in the Fort. Aspect west or South. Situation, any. State particulars, with terms, which must be moderate. Address "B.," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

TO LET, in the FORT, RESIDENCES admirably adapted for European Families. Rents Rs. 25, 50, 75, 100, and 150. R. KOLAJI and Co., 36, Meadow Street.

8, Harrington Street, 4, Carnatic Street—First Class Boarding Establishment, large, airy, and comfortably Furnished Rooms, with south verandah, or Flats without Board.

CUTLER PALMER & CO.'S INVALID PORT, commands best prices, always in demand, is excellent wine. Rs. 27-8 qts. and Rs. 29-8 per two dozen pts.

CUTLER PALMER & CO.'S SHERRIES, Amontillado Rs. 40-8; Solera Rs 30; Montilla Rs. 28-8; Amoroso Rs. 29 8; Manzanilla Rs. 23; Dinner Sherry Rs. 17-8.

John Roberts & Co., Billiard Table Manufacturers, have every requisite for Billiard and Bagatelle Tables at their premises, 18, Marine Street. Price Lists on application.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1880. Price Rs. 5; with postage Rs. 5-2-6. Care of *Bombay Gazette* Office.

INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLER'S GUIDE, showing every Railway Station on the Indian Lines, with Tables of Fares, and other information required by travellers, with a Coloured Map of India. Published monthly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office. Price As. 8.

FOR SALE, A COLLECTION OF LEGISLATIVE ACTS. Comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price Rs. 5, interleaved Rs. 6-8.—Apply at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

CHOPS and STEAKS, SANDWICHES, HAM, BREAD, and CHEESE, TEA and COFFEE, in five minutes, at PEARCE'S, 23, Rampart Row.

HANDSOME PRESENTS

FOR

LADIES.

Gold Bracelets.	Jewelled Rings.	Envelope Cases.
Gold Brooches.	Fans.	Perfume Cases.
Gold Lockets.	Chatelaines.	Jewel Cases.
Gold Suites.	Work Baskets.	Card Cases.
Sets of Ear Rings.	Lady's Companions.	Dressing Cases.
Silver Jewellery.	Albums.	Writing Cases.
Glove and Handkerchief Boxes.	Inkstands.	Dressing Bags.
	Cash Boxes.	Hand Mirrors.
Church Services.	Trinket Caskets.	Smelling Bottles.
Hymn Books.	Silver & Gold Thimbles.	Bouquet Holders.

GENTLEMEN.

Meerschaum Pipes.	Watches.	Silver Pencil Cases.
Cigar Holders.	Photo. Frames.	Dressing Cases.
Cigar Cases.	Gold Snuff Boxes.	Dressing Bags.
Cigarette Cases.	Silver Snuff Boxes.	Writing Cases.
Agh Dans.	Pocket Books.	Despatch Boxes.
Cigar Lamps.	Courier Bags.	Army and Navy Cups.
Riding Whips.	Spirit Flasks.	Gold Rings.
Field Glasses.	Carriage Clocks.	Scarf Rings.
Gold Studs.	Muffineers.	Gold Alberts.
Sleeve Links.	Gold Pencil Cases.	Watches.

WEDDING GIFTS.

Fruit Stands.	Tea and Coffee Services.	Napkin Rings.
Cellarettes.	Ormolu Inkstands.	Salt Cellars.
Cruet Stands.	Photo. Albums.	Ice Buckets.
Flower Vases.	Card Trays.	Lamps.
Porcelain Vases.	Lawn Tennis Sets.	Table Cutlery.
Parian Statuary.	Liqueur Cases.	Time Pieces.
Glassware.	Dessert Sets.	Suites of Plate.
Crockeryware.	Peg Trays.	Electro-Plated Ware.

CHRISTENING GIFTS.

Silver Cups and Mugs.	Electro-Plated Cups and Mugs.
Silver Fork and Spoon.	Electro-Plated Fork and Spoon.
Silver Knife, Fork and Spoon.	Electro-Plated Knife, Fork and Spoon.
Silver Knife, Fork, Spoon and Mug.	Electro-Plated Bowl and Spoon.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LIMITED.

BOMBAY, BYCULLA & POONA.

SPECIAL AND IMPORTANT NOTICE FOR TRAVELLERS AND OVERLAND PASSENGERS.

THORPE AND COMPANY

EVERY requisite ready for use, for a journey by Sea or Land, on business or pleasure, at a moment's notice.

	Rs.	a.		Rs.	a.		Rs.	a.
Overland Suits	Rs. 20 to 25	0	Dogskin Gloves	per pair	2	8	Money Belts	2	8
Sleeping do	„ 5 to 16	0	Do. Driving	„	3	4	Sovereign Boxes	2	8
Uisters, Warm	„ 35 to 45	0	French Braces	Each	1	12	Carpet Bags	4	0
Loose Black Alpaca Coat	„	10	Gambric Handkerchiefs	per doz.	4	0	Courier Bags	4	0
Cardigan Jackets	„ 10 to 12	8	Best Linen Collars	„	5	8	Square Mouth Bags Hide	20	8
Cotton Socks	per doz.	8	Do. do. Cuffs	„	10	8	Best Overland Trunks	20	0
Merino Socks Best	„	20	Washing Ties	per doz.	4	8	Railway Portmanteaus	20	0
Gauze Undervests	per ½ doz.	12	Pin Scarves	Each	0	12	Solid Leather „	30 to 65	0
Warm Undervest	Each	5	Knot Scarves	„	1	12	Solid Leather Dressing Cases	30 to 45	0
Warm Pants	„	5	Paper Collars	„	0	10	Military Hair Brushes, Pair in Leather Case	10	8
White Cashmere Mufflers	„	3	Elastic Belts	Each	2	4	Collar Boxes	Rs. 3 to 4	8
Oxford Shirts	„	5	Bridal Leather	Pair	2	8	Pomatum Bottle		1	4
White do	„	4	Eau de Cologne	Bottle	0	12	Hair Brushes	Each	3	8
Best Flannel	„	8	Atkinson White Rose	„	2	8	Cloth Brushes	„	2	8
Warm Gloves	per pair	1	Soiled Linen Bags		2	8	Shaving Brushes	„	2	8
Kid Gloves Lined	„	8	Uniform Cases		20	0	Waterproof Coats from		10	8
White Sun Umbrellas		3	Waterproof Coats from		10	8	Do Soap	„	1	0
Silk Umbrellas, good quality		10	Do Soap	„	1	0	Tooth Brushes	„	2	8
Ladies' do	do	10	Cholera Belts		2	8	Tooth Paste Pot	„	1	4
Fitted Morocco Bags	Rs. 40 to 45	0	Chairs without Arms		5	8	Nail Brushes	2 as &	1	8
Tiffin Baskets	„	25	With do.		7	8	Bath Sponges		1	8
Canteens, fitted complete		40	Arms and Leg Rests		9	8	Sponge Bags		1	8
Solid Leather Hat Cases		25	Cotton Pillows		1	8	Marine Soap, 4 Cakes		1	0
Tan Canvass Portmanteaus		32	Leather Purses		2	0	Hair Strippers		1	0
Reals or Quilts		5	Do Wallets		1	12	House Wife		2	8
French Kid Gloves	per pair	2	Bank Note Holders		1	12	Mother-o'-Pearl Stud Sets		2	12
White Doe Gloves	„	3	Pocket Books		4	0				

THORPE AND COMPANY,

CIVIL, NAVAL AND MILITARY OUTFITTERS,
MEADOW AND HUMMUM STREETS, FORT, BOMBAY.

NOTICE TO TRAVELLERS.

BY LAND OR SEA.

BADHAM, PILE & CO.

Beg to Draw the attention of Travellers and others to their

CELEBRATED TRAVELLING KIT READY FOR IMMEDIATE USE.

THE PRICES QUOTED BELOW ARE FOR CASH ONLY.

	Rs.	a.		Rs.	a.		Rs.	a.
Dock Suits	16 to 17	8	Long Rugs or Scotch Mauds	10 to 35	0	Sailors' Knot		2	12
Overland Suits	27	0	*Xenais* or Quilts	4-8 to 6	8	Winsor Scarfs for Bow or Ring	2-8 to 4	0
Warm Suits	30 to 40	0	Ladies' Long Wool Shawls, from	22	0	Gents' Canvas Shoes	4-8 to 6	0
Overcoats and Uisters from	35 to 55	0	Portmanteaus or Overland Trunks	12-8 to 23	0	Gents' Slippers	3-8 to 4	0
Dressing Gowns from	10 to 20	0	Solid Leather do.	from 40	0	China Bath Slippers		1	0
Pyjamas		4	Black Hide Bags	„ 11	8	Filters for Travellers covered Wicker, from	14	0
Oxford Shirts, Collar attached		5	Gladstone Bags	„ 35	0	Pocket Filters		3	8
White Shirts		5	Ladies' Hand Bags	„ 7	8	Air-tights Uniform Cases		23	0
French Cambric do., Collar attached		5	Writing Cases, fitted	„ 11	4	Sponge Bags	from	1	8
Best Flannel Shirts		8	Gents' Bags, fitted	„ 72	0	Sponges	„ „	3	8
Silk and Wool do.		8	Ladies' Bags, fitted	„ 58	8	Soap Boxes	10 to 1	8
Spun Silk do.		11	Gents' Dressing Bags	„ 11	8	Smelling Salts, per bottle		2	0
Gents' Under Vests	2-8 to	6	Soiled Linen Bags, all sizes	5 to	6	Aromatic Vinegar		2	8
Bathing Drawers from		2	Courier Bags	6-8 to	12	Money Belts	2-8 to	6	8
Gents' Under Pants		4	Sovereign Boxes	3-8 to	4	Do. Brushes		0	12
Silk Suspenders		2	Tiffin Baskets fitted	16 to	22	Nail do.		1	0
Gents' Cotton Socks from	doz	8	Air Pillows,

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

THURSDAY EVENING, AUGUST 12.

THE Bombay Mails of 24th ultimo arrived at Brindisi on the 10th instant.

The London telegrams of yesterday quoted Consols and Rentes unchanged at 98⅛ and 119½ respectively. Indian Government Securities were still quoted at 98¼ for Fours and 119½ for Fours-and-a-half per cent. Money is apparently a little tighter, the quotation in the open market being now only ½ per cent. below the Bank rate. A payment into the Bank of England of £125,000 is advised, and a withdrawal for North America of £50,000.

Among Exchange Banks the shares of the Mercantile are quoted at £22 10s. and Hongkong and Shanghai at £38, an advance of 10s. per share.

In the London Produce markets Cocoanut Oil is unaltered in value at £33 for Ceylon and £38 per ton for Cochin. Mid. Plantation Ceylon Coffee is still quoted at 92s. per cwt., but Good Ordinary Native has advanced to 62s. per cwt. Wheat shows a partial decline of 1s. per quarter owing to finer weather at home, and although the English crop is expected to be below the average, the harvest operations are now rapidly progressing. Wheat shipments from America continue heavy.

The prices for Metals are as last quoted. In Manchester the Piece Goods market was steady, and in Liverpool Cotton closed dull, the day's sales were only 6,000 bales, of which 500 bales were Surats. The price for Mid. Orleans is still quoted at 6 13-16 per lb., but Surats have given way 1-16th per lb.

The New York telegrams still quite ready Mid. Uplands at 11 3-16 cents per lb. Futures are a trifle firmer, the price for new delivery being 10·47 cents. per lb. The Receipts at the U. S. ports to date compare with those of the past two seasons as follows:—

	1880.	1879.	1878.
Wednesday's Receipts.	1,000	300	700
Five days "	5,000	2,400	2,500
Total since 1st Sept....	4,885,600	4,433,500	4,228,600

Bar Silver in London yesterday was still quoted at 52¾d. per oz. Shipments to Bombay are advised to the extent of £70,000 and £20,000 of Gold. At the usual weekly biddings for Council Drafts in London yesterday the full amount of Rs. 30,00,000 was allotted at an average rate of 1s. 8·25 per Rupee, tenders at which received 33 per cent.

Rs. 24,90,000 were allotted to Calcutta, Rs. 10,000 to Madras, and Rs. 5,00,000 to Bombay.

STERLING EXCHANGE opened here this morning strong, the allotment of Council Bills having been made at a rather higher rate than was generally looked for. Since the morning, however, the rate for Bank Bills has given way 1-32d per Rupee. Of Mercantile Bills there are scarcely any offering. We quote:—

Bank Bills, on demand	...1s. 8¼d.	per Rs.
" Telegraphic	...1s. 8 7-32d.	"
" 3 months' sight	1s. 8⅛d.	"
Credits 3 "	...1s. 8 15-32d.	"
Documents 3 "	...1s. 8¼d.	"
Francs 3 "	...2·16½	"

On Calcutta the quotation for demand drafts is now Rs. 100 3-32 and for 60 days' sight bills Rs. 99 11-16.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—The market is quiet at Rs. 96 for Fours and Rs. 104½ for Fours-and-a-half.

SHARES are fairly steady; Bank of Bombays have advanced to Rs. 697½. Among Spinning and Weaving Companies Anglo-Indians have advanced to Rs. 91, Alfreds to Rs. 530, Bombay United to Rs. 945, Central India to Rs. 875, Dhurumseys to Rs. 405, Khatao Mucconjees to Rs. 845, Mazagons to Rs. 105, Morarjees to Rs. 1,175, and New Great Eastern to Rs. 1,075.

COTTON.—There is nothing doing, and prices are entirely unchanged. Favourable accounts now reach us of the growing crops from all sides. Throughout the Berars rain is now said to have fallen, and in Cutch also.

LINSEED AND RAPESEED are dull at Rs. 6-12 and Rs. 6 per cwt. respectively.

WHEAT continues in good demand at Rs. 32 per candy for White and Rs. 27 to Rs. 28 for Red.

FREIGHTS.—Although there is not much doing rates for Liverpool are a little steadier, and 22s. 6d. per ton has been paid for Wool. For the Continent rates are again easier and 27s. 6d. per ton (paid here at par) is the rate for Marseilles and also for Venice.

PIECE GOODS are very dull indeed, as also are Metals.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic for the week ending 7th August 1880.

Open, 444 miles.	Rs. a. p.
Coaching	34,102 0 0
Merchandise	37,476 0 0
Telegraph	429 0 0
Other Receipts	500 0 0
Total Rs.	72,508 0 0

Corresponding week in July 1879.

Open, 444 miles.	Rs. a. p.
Coaching	29,909 0 0
Merchandise	25,694 0 0
Telegraph	278 0 0
Other Receipts	200 0 0
Total Rs.	55,981 0 0
Increase Rs.	13,527 0 0

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE ship Gitana, 1,367 tons, Captain E. Stewart, will sail to-day for Calcutta in ballast.

THE ship Trafalgar, 1,696 tons, Captain D. Johnson, will sail to-day for Calcutta with a cargo of 27,861 maunds salt and general.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Ellora, 1,513 tons, Captain S. Seaward, sailed yesterday for Coast and Calcutta with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr. H. B. Mactaggart, Mr. F. Mullen and 14 deck.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessels.	Commanders	From.
12	Pera (s)	Clyde	Suez, July 31.

DEPARTURES.

Aug.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
12	Punjaub (s)	Tonzel	P. Gulf via Kurrachee.
	Ellora (s)	Seward	Coast and Calcutta.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—Ship Gitana, Stewart, to Calcutta. Ship Trafalgar, Johnston, to Calcutta.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.
6 Dorunda (s) ... Templeton ... London, June 29.
Gilbert Thompson ... Vincent ... Liverpool, April 24.
Michael Angelo ... Grossland ... Cape, Algoa Bay, July 6.
Khimjee Odowjee ... Row ...

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

Aug.
9 Sattara ... ... Cape Town.

DEPARTURES.

Aug.
9 Hemrada (s) ... ... Calcutta.
10 Mongolia (s) ... ... Calcutta.

DAILY IMPORTS.—AUGUST 12.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Rydall Hall s—25 cases brandy Cutler Palmer and Co.
City of Baltimore s—4 cases hardware Esmuljee Essoofbhoy, 45 cases sheet iron Edward Bates and Co, 30 packages hardware Esmuljee Ebram.

FROM LONDON.

Gitana—5,075 bundles iron bars Aldridge Salmon and Co.
Teheran s—12 cases brandy D P Batha and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—AUGUST 12.

FOR LONDON.

Sumatra s—1 case shawls Khwaja Budroodin Sha, 3 cases shawls Sir C Forbes and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Inchmuir es s—3,214 cwts linseed and 918 cwts rapeseed Ralli Brothers.

FOR SUEZ.

Sumatra s—18½ cwts coffee Shaik Mahamed Abdool Latiff, 6 packages glass bangles Hajee Mahamed Ebram and Mahamed Jaffar, 1 chest silk Woomanbhoy Chandabhoy, 140 cwts coffee Cayemally Tyebally and sons.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Ellora s—67 bales cotton, Ramjeedass Luckmidass, 85 bales cotton Ramgopall Foolchund.

FOR HONGKONG.

Lombardy s—24 cwts gum and 19 bundles byasbole Yue Lun Chang, 1 cwts ivory F F Talati, 23 bales twist Framjee Hormusjee, 90 chests opium E D Sassoon and Co, 41 chests opium Currimbhoy Ebram, 10 chests opium Cursetjee Bomanjee and Co, 9 chests opium Hajee Adum Essmail and Co, 56 chests opium Hajee Shdoola Noor Mahomed, 25 packages cloves and 15 packages nutmegs Cuma Ramjee, 30 chests opium Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy, 34 chests opium Tata and Co, 21 chests opium Hajee Essac Ellias, 470 pieces ivory Allana Munjee.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Lombardy s—19 chests opium Sterenas Sewdutroy, 21 chests opium Cursetjee Bomanjee and Co, 10 chests opium Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy, 15 chests opium Tarachund Ghunshamdass.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

BOMBAY, 11th August 1880.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·775
Temperature of the Air	79·3
Wet Bulb Thermometer	76·1
Dew Point	74·9
Relative humidity of Air	·869
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8)	6·8
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	82·3
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.)	75·6
General Direction of Wind*	W, WSW, W, WSW, W, WSW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	301
Fall of Rain*	0·15
Total fall during month	2·11
" " year	41·99
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 12th	0·04

*From midnight to midnight.

HIGH COURT.—AUGUST 13.

[Before the Hon. Sir CHARLES SARGENT.]

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

In the matter of the last will and Testament of Heerajee Burjorjee, deceased. Macfarlane and G—Eduljee Heerajee vs Navazbai, wife of Shapurjee Framjee Mistry—M H Khan.
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
LONG CAUSE.

271-78—Jefferson, B and D—Khimjee Jewa and others vs Cassibai—Hearn C and L.

277-79—Hore C and B—Gocouldass Cullianjee vs Ruttonbai—Khunderao M.

114-80—Hore, C and B—The Bank of Bombay vs Sakulchund Nagurdass and another—Jefferson B and D.

195-80—In person—Hajee Dada Hajee Vayab vs Jumbabai.

122-80—Ardeser and H—The New A S and W Co Ltd vs Sakurchund Nagurdass and others—Jefferson B and D.

347-79—Hore, C and B—Jumnadass Sahiram and others vs Odowjee Nuthoo and others—Jefferson B and D.

346-79—Hore C and B—Gunesbdass Sahiram and others vs Odowjee Nuthoo and others—Jefferson B and D.

562-79—R M Sayani—Dhurumsey Poonjabhoy vs C A Turner—Hearn C and L.

77-80—A FTurner—H A Rehemon Hajee Alarakhia vs Hajee Mahomed Oosman—Jefferson, B and D.

[Before the Hon. Mr. Justice WEST.]
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
LONG CAUSES.

428-79—Hearn, C and L—Munchershaw Bezonjee vs the New Dhurrumsey Poonjabhoy S and W Co—Crawford and B. —Part heard.

[Before the Hon. Mr. Justice MARRIOTT.]
For further Evidence,

675-79—Tyabjee and S—Kookibai vs Jamsetjee Hormusjee —Khunderao M.
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
LONG CAUSES.

46-80—A F Turner (for paupers)—Lilbai and another vs Thacker Pragjee Pudumsey and another—Balkrishna and B.

247-80—Tobin and R—Dhunbai and another vs Morarjee Mooljee—Khunderrao M.

280-80—Khunderao vs—Morarjee Muljee vs Dhunbai and another.

92-80—Muljee and B—Ahmedbhoy Jamalbhoy and others vs Carrim Mahomed Jamal and others—Khunderao M.

186-80—Balkrishna and B (for pauper)—Nurbudai vs Madhew Narayen and others—In person.

213-80—Shapurjee and T—Wagjee Karijee vs Mooljee Canjee—Hore, C and B.

330-79—Shamrao P—Gomroobai vs Danjee Seeva Thakore and another—C Tyebjee.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—AUGUST 9.

Campbell, Surg, on sick leave, from Afghanistan.

AUGUST 11.

Hanwell, Lieut Col, R A, on duty, from Ahmedabad.

AUGUST 12.

Wild, Lieut, Comt Dep't, on duty, from Ahmednuggur.

DEPARTURES.—AUGUST 12.

Davidson, Surg Major, on duty, to Kurrachee.
Faulkner, Surg, on duty, to Kurrachee.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, August 12.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The following promotions and reversion in the Comst Dep's are ordered:

The promotion of Lieut H S A Fuller as Actg Depy Asst Comsy Genl, Second Class, should have effect from 11 May 1880, vice Capt Hughes, on leave on medical certificate to Bombay.

Consequent on the above, Lieut B L P Reilly, Actg Sub Asst Comsy Gen'l, First Class, is promoted to Actg Depy Asst Comsy Genl, Second Class, to have effect from 31st May 1880, and to revert to the former grade from 9th June last, vice Capt Hughes, returned to duty.

Capt C F Hughes having returned to duty is appointed Actg Depy Asst Comsy Genl, Second Class, from 9th June last.

The services of Maj P Murray, Unattached List, are replaced at the disposal of H E the C-in-C.

The undermentioned officer, having completed twenty-six years' service, to be Lieut Col from the date specified, subject to H M's approval:—Staff Corps, Maj George Graham Howe Fulton, 4th Aug 1880.

The reward for passing the Lower Standard Examination in Persian instituted for troops serving in Afghanistan is Rupees 180.

Capt D Stewart, 78th Foot, officiated as Asst Qr Mr Genl, Poona Division [in the absence of a duly qualified officer] from 7th to 20th July 1880.

Lieut W E K Fox, Offg Wing Officer, 28th Regt N I, on Probation, is removed from the list of probationers for the Bombay S C.

Capt E Blakeley, R A, is appointed Adjt to the R A, 2nd [Reserve] Division, Kandahar Force, vice Robson, deceased.

Lieut F J Fox, R A, is appointed Adjt to the R A, Kandahar Force, vice Plant, reported sick.

Mr C Shaw is permitted to resign his Commission as Sub Lieut in the G I P Railway Volunteer Corps.

The following appointment is made on the Personal Staff of H E the Governor:—Lieut R H Elliot, R A, to be an Extra Aide-de-Camp, vice Lieut Christopher, 78th Foot, whose services have been replaced at the disposal of H E the C-in-C.

The following Native promotions are made with effect from the 18 h July 1880:—

27th Regiment N I—Subhedar Jamall Khan to be Subhedar-Maj, Jamadar Radha Sing to be Subhedar, and Color Havaldar Shahbaz Khan to be Jamadar, vice Subhedar-Maj Rahimat Khan, deceased.

CIVIL APPONTMENTS, &c.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Capt E V Stace and Mr H D E Forbes respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Supdt of Surveys under the Rajasthanik Court and ex-officio Asst to the Political Agent, Kathiawar, on the 2nd instant.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

The Right Hon the Govr in Council is pleased to invest Mr. Piroz Hosang Dastur, Mag of the Second Class in the Dist of Kaira, with power under Sect 143 of Act X of 1872 to commit for trial to the Court of Sessions.

Mr J W Walker is appointed to act as Asst Judge and Sessions Judge at Ratnagiri from the date of Mr A L Spens' return to duty as Judge and Sessions Judge of Kanara, and till further orders.

A'zam Narso Baburao, Actg Mamlatdar of Igatpuri in the Dist of Nasik, is appointed to be a Mag of the Third Class in the Nasik Dist.

The Right Hon the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Mr K G Desai, Asst Ex Engr in the Sholapur Dist, to be a Visitor of the Dist Jail at Sholapur.

The Right Hon the Govr in Council is pleased to invest Mr S W Edgerley, Mag of the Second Class in the Dist of Nasik.

A'zam Krishnaji Sakharam Pethe, Actg Head Karkun of Desgad in the Dist of Ratnagiri, is appointed to be a Mag of the Third Class in the Dist of Ratnagiri.

Rao Saheb Vishnu Wasudeo Phadke assumed charge of the Second Class, Fourth Grade, Subordinate Judge's Court at Sirsi in the Kanara Dist on the 15th ultimo.

Mr G M Macpherson, Judge and Sessions Judge of Khandesh, has been permitted by H M's Secy of State for India to return to duty within the period of his leave.

The Right Hon the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Mr Henry Prescott, Inspr of Police, Nasik, to be a Visitor of the Subordinate Jail at Nasik Dist.

Erratum—In the list of gentlemen appointed to act as Justices of the Peace within the limits of the Town of Bombay, for "Mr Cowasji Jehangir Readymoney" read "Mr Jehangir Cowasji Jehangir Readymoney."

Rao Saheb Krishnarao Madhav Huligol and Rao Saheb Venkatrao Lakshmaya respectively delivered over and received charge of the Second Class Subordinate Judge's Court at Chikodi in the Belgaum Dist on the 29th ultimo.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr J T Hathornthwaite is appointed from 2nd May 1880 to act as principal of the Elphinstone College in the Second Grade until relieved by Mr Oxenham.

Mr James Scorgie is appointed to officiate in the Third Grade, from the same date.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

In modification of the orders regarding the appointments of Messrs Rangrao Bhimaji and Ramchandra Bapuji, contained in Govt Notifications dated the 19th ultimo, and 4th inst, H E the Govr in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—Rangrao Bhimjee to be Dist Depy Collr, Ahmednagar, on being relieved by Mr W R Hamilton.

Mr Ramchandra Bapujee to be Dist Depy Collr, Satara.

Capt W C Black, Second Grade Asst Supdt, Poona and Nasik Revenue Survey, is promoted to the First Grade of Asst Supdt.

Mr R C Wroughton, Asst Conservator of Forests, Nasik, is allowed privilege leave of absence for three months from 7th Sept next.

The following officers have been allowed by H M's Secy of State for India extensions of furlough for the periods specified:—Mr J Monteath, C S, nine months; and Mr J G Moore, C S, two months.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Apothecary E. Cooke is appointed to the charge of the Civil Medical duties at Sukkur with effect from 15th June 1880.

Surgn W McConaghy, M D, has been appointed to perform the duties of Second Surgn, J. J. Hospital, during the absence of Surgn-Maj H Cook on leave, in addition to his own duties, and assumed charge of his duties in the J. J. Hospital, on 10th July 1880.

Surgn-Maj H Day, M D has been appointed to perform the duties of Civil Surgn at Dhulia until further orders, in addition to his own duties, and assumed charge of his duties at Dhulia on 14th July 1880.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

The following officers have been transferred to the Hubli-Bellary Railway Survey on completion of the Marmagao-Hubli Railway survey, and were relieved of duty on the latter on the 19th July 1880:—Mr W L Buyers, Ex Engr, Second Grade; T Summers, Asst Engr First Grade; and W S Haig, Asst Engr, Second Grade.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTIFICATIONS, APPOINTMENTS, &c.

The following Stations on the Kathiawar State Railways have been opened for the receipt and transmission of paid telegraph messages:—

Ningala and Wadhwan Junction.

Privilege leave for three months is granted to Maj Engledue, R E, Offg Manager, Dhond and Manmad and Berar Railways.

Mr E H Hallum, Offg Engr-in-Chief, Dhond and Manmad State Railway, will officiate as Manager of the Dhond and Manmad and Berar Railways during Maj Engledue's absence.

The Hon the Chief Justice and Judges of H M's High Court of Judicature at Bombay have been pleased to issue a Sanad to Mr. Mohoniraj Moreshwar Paranjpe, authorizing him to practise as a Pleader in the Courts of the Ahmednagar Dist, in lieu of the one for the Thana Dist' which is hereby cancelled at his own request.

The Hon the Chief Justice and Judges of H M's High Court of Judicature at Bombay have been pleased to issue Sanads to Messrs. Manohar Vishnu Kathavate, B A, LL B, and Tribowandass Lakhmidass, LL B, authorizing them to practise as Pleaders in the Courts of the Ahmedabad and Surat Dists respectively.

Maj C D P Payne delivered over and Maj W T Brown received charge of the office of the Supdt of Police, B B and C I Railway on the 27th ultimo.

Mr E H Mocardi delivered over and Mr R M Kennedy received charge of the office of the First Asst Collr of Kaira in the afternoon of the 4th inst.

Nanabhai Dhanjibhai is appointed a Member of the Taluka Local Fund Committee of Bardoli in Surat, vice Narsajee Bhagwanjee, resigned.

Mr G Jacomb, Supmy Asst Collr, Satara, was granted by the Collr one week's examination leave from the afternoon of the 24th ultimo.

Mr A Steward, Asst Collr, Sholapur, relinquished charge of his duties in that Dist on the 19th ultimo, in the forenoon.

Messrs J F Fleet and Balkrishna Deorao respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Dist Depy Collr, Belgaum, on the 9th ultimo.

Mr H D E Forbes, Asst Supdt, Revenue Survey, Gujarat, delivered over charge of his office on the 31st July 1880, and proceeded to join his appointment as Supdt of Surveys under the Rajasthanik Court in Kathiawar.

NOTICE.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS and Co. are happy to announce that, in consequence of the continually increasing sale of MR. MENIST'S CELEBRATED SPECTACLES, EYE-GLASSES, &c., for which they are the appointed Agents, they are enabled to make a REDUCTION of TWENTY PER CENT. on the former prices, thus placing these VALUABLE AIDS to DEFECTIVE VISION within reach of EVERY ONE.

HARRIS AND LAWRENCE,
OCULISTS' OPTICIANS,
20, RAMPART ROW,
(NEXT THE ORIENTAL BANK,)
BOMBAY.

Opticians to the Bombay Ophthalmic Hospital.

REGISTERED PROPRIETORS of the LUCULENT and MEIRICAL SPECTACLES, which are used in all Ophthalmic Hospitals, and prescribed by all Surgeon Oculists. For the convenience of those who are unable to visit us, we have published a copy righted system of TEST TYPES for self-fitting, which we will forward FREE on application.

GRAEFENBERG VEGETABLE
PILLS

acknowledged by all who have used them to be a certain cure for HEADACHE, BILIOUSNESS, LIVER COMPLAINTS, diseases of DIGESTION, and Fevers. These PILLS act with great mildness, cleansing the system of all impurities, without leaving the bowels in an unhealthy condition. Residents of hot climates find them indispensable, and no family should be without them. Sold by Dealers everywhere.

GRAEFENBERG COMPANY, NEW YORK.

Agents in Bombay:
B. S. MADON & Co.
NOWROJEE BOMANJEE & Co.

NOTICE.

I AM DESIRED by HIS EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR to CONVENE a PUBLIC MEETING of the INHABITANTS of BOMBAY, to be held at the Town Hall on WEDNESDAY, the 18th instant, at 5 p. m., for the purpose of considering the propriety of RAISING a FUND for the RELIEF of the FAMILIES of the EUROPEAN and NATIVE SOLDIERS who have FALLEN in the AFGHAN WAR.
His Excellency will take the Chair at the Meeting.
W. MAITLAND,
Sheriff of Bombay.

Sheriff's Office, Bombay, 11th August 1880.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, AUGUST 13, 1880.

IT is very satisfactory to learn from our Special Correspondent at Quetta, as well as our correspondent at Poona, that up to the 8th inst. the isolated garrison at Khelat-i-Ghilzai was safe and in good spirits. It appears that they were ignorant of the disaster that had overtaken General Burrows's force, and they asked very anxiously for information, saying that if anything had gone wrong the tribes "of course" would rise. This implies that the tribes have not as yet risen, at all events *en masse*, in that vicinity, and that the garrison was not besieged or invested. The disquiet prevailing from the 25th July had prevented their receiving any news from the outer world, and we can well understand the anxiety consequent upon the long and mysterious interruption of communications with Kandahar and with Quetta. It is very satisfactory to learn that the garrison is well supplied with provisions and ammunition, and that the water-supply is also good. The position of the fort on the plateau of the scarped hill, as was shown by the *fac simile*, which we published yesterday, of the skilful drawing by the Jamedar Shalomjee Israel, renders the place practically secure from the assault of undisciplined tribesmen, however numerous they may be. There is no indication, so far, that Ayub has sent any of his artillery and regulars in that direction, consequently the garrison, being amply supplied, may be regarded as perfectly secure for many weeks to come.

IT is a pity that our legislators at Simla cannot turn their energy in legislation, of which they appear to have such a superfluity, into other than business channels. Any more unwise or unnecessary legislation than the proposed Petroleum Bill could hardly be conceived. If there was any justification for it a protest against it could hardly have passed a very full meeting of our Chamber of Commerce without a single dissentient vote, especially when it is considered that this oil is used generally in the bungalows of Bombay, and there are probably very few, if any of the members, who do not use it daily. The voting was not, therefore, taken on a question which did not concern the members directly. The arguments brought forward by Mr. Kittredge and the other speakers were overwhelming and conclusive, and we can hardly believe that Government will proceed with a bill which experience has proved to be unnecessary, which it will be impossible to work and which will be so detrimental to this comparatively new and growing trade. The position taken by the Supreme Government is based on a report by a committee appointed by the Bengal Government. The opinion of men on this side of India of large experience in the trade in this and other countries has not been asked. This is inexcusable, especially when, as Mr. Kittredge pointed out, the enormous commercial interests of this portion of the country, in many respects distinct from those of Bengal, are not represented on the Supreme Council. It may be said that the trade have now an opportunity to consider the Bill; but our merchants here contend that any special legislation on the subject is not needed at all, that the experience of many years has proved that Municipal regulations are sufficient to protect the people in this matter, and that Sec. 37 of the Indian Ports Act which goes further than the Municipal regulations, and prohibits the importation of oil under 100° test, has not yet been even tried. Without any further discussion of the subject we cannot conceive of any excuse for forcing legislation against a certain branch of trade when the power of interference which has been with the local Governments for the past five years has not yet been made use of. If with the power to prohibit the admision of oil that would flash under 100°, the local Government have found no reason for interference, how can the Supreme Government excuse their hasty action in prohibiting everything which will not stand a test of 110° and severely restrict the use of all that falls below 130°?

The hon'ble mover of the Bill put the reason for legislation on the report of the Bengal Committee, in which he thought all interests had been represented, but which Mr. Kittredge showed clearly was a one-sided Committee, and we all know that in such questions it is one man of strong character who leads the others, unless there is a fair representation of different interests. The reasons for legislation given by this special Bengal Committee are certainly the weakest we have ever seen appended to a report. As Mr. Kittredge pointed out, they are based on surmise and contradicted by experience. The first error made by the Committee was that in their idea kerosine was more dangerous in this country than in a colder climate, and that as 100° was the limit established by law in England, 110° must be necessary in this country. Now, we believe that this is altogether a fallacy. Good ventilation is what is needed more than all to prevent danger from kerosine, and ventilation is always found in this country. Again, the methods in which houses are furnished in this country, compared with those of colder countries, tends to make the danger less in the former. And this has been established by the experience of ten or fifteen years in which there has been an entire immunity from accidents of this nature in Bombay and almost complete immunity elsewhere in the country. Then the necessities of the trade compel the oil to come here in tin cases put inside of wooden boxes which are non conductors of heat and which, therefore, guard the oil, while in cold countries it generally arrives in bowls. This oil has certainly been tested in the experience of the B. I. S. N. Company which have carried it for years in and out of the hottest Indian ports and without a single accident. That the oil which has passed safely through this experience was not of an exceptionally high order is seen from the tests made by the Government analysers both here and in Calcutta. They were unable to find any oil of a high test, and the greater part of it was of a very low quality. Now this experience has proved the strength of the position taken by Mr. Kittredge and which he supports theoretically that there is less danger for kerosine in India than in a colder country. This itself takes away all ground for further legislation on the subject, as the Indian Ports Act gives the local Government the right to restrict importation within the English test. But a still stronger case was made out by Mr. Kittredge when he pointed out that kerosine oil coming to India passed through a most severe test in the hold of a ship on the voyage from the Equator to India; but further and absolutely conclusive proof was given when he explained the quality of the oil which passed through the scathing ordeal of the fire on Elphinstone Bunder last January. At the time of the fire we called attention to the severe test this oil had stood, but we had no idea then of its quality. This Mr. Kittredge has traced, having found it to be portions of two lots bought by a well known native dealer of Messrs. Bell, Brandenburg and Co., and this firm on the arrival of these oils had them tested by the Chemical Analyzer to Government who pronounced one to flash at 92° and the other at 85°. And yet these oils passed the test of this great fire without any explosion or accident whatever! Surely nothing else is needed to prove that the test of experts is not to be trusted, and that experience can safely be followed as to the danger from kerosine oil.

And what inconveniences are the trade asked to suffer in order to carry out this restrictive legislation? There is first the uncertain detention of ships in harbour for an uncertain time. Nothing could be more detrimental to trade. Again, there is the division of the oil into two classes, something unheard of in any other country. Then there is the provision that every box and tin must be marked; this in a cargo of 50,000 cases, not an unusually large one, would mean the marking of 50,000 cases and the enclosed 100,000 tins. And then, as Mr. Kittredge pointed out, how impossible it will be for any inspection to prevent the second class oil being put into the tins marked first class! The effect of such legislation must be to drive the trade into the hands of those who will spare no means of circumventing the inspectors. And all this when experience shows no necessity for such legislation. The whole question is one of risk, and who are most competent to measure the nature of risks? Are they not the insurers whose whole life is spent in determining them? Yet Mr. Douglas told the Chamber at its meeting that the insurance companies had given orders that kerosine oil was to be insured at the same rates as other hazardous goods, such as turpentine, rosin and other products which are specially exempted from the operation of this Act. If these companies with their branches all over the world do not know the danger attending kerosine, who in the world does know? On what is our commercial legislation to be based, on theory or on experience? Is an important branch of trade to be restricted and made subject to the greatest inconveniences including the troublesome surveillance of inspectors and all because some timid men think a certain substance ought to be dangerous when the experience of years and of many countries proves that it is not? Are the people of this country to be deprived of this cheap and remarkably good illuminating oil only on the theory of experts, when that theory is contradicted by years of trial? Surely better things than this are expected of our legislators at Simla. We hear a great deal about free trade, but are we to adopt technical free trade and attack real freedom of trade? An import duty of five or even ten per cent. would not do the harm to the business in kerosine oil which the proposed Bill will do. What are our legislators thinking of that they adopt the surmises of a small local Committee and at once initiate legislation upon it without giving the trade or the public through the Press the opportunity of criticising the extraordinary report of a few timid men.

DR. HENRY COOK, it is sad to say, did not play the part of David towards the Goliath which we placed in the field for him to vanquish on the morning of Tuesday last. He never even alluded to the class of objections which we then urged upon his notice and asked him to dispose of if he conveniently could. His speech was long and was by no means deficient in ability; it was crammed with scientific information decked out occasionally in somewhat high-flown rhetoric:—

E piu di mille
Ombre mostrommi, e nominolle, a dito,
Ch' Amor di nostra vita dipartille.

But he did not really meet the case put forward by the opponents of the Act as applied to great cities. The statistics went to prove, what has never been contested, that in cantonments and small military and naval stations, the regulation which the Act enables the police to enforce have a beneficial effect upon the health of the soldiers and sailors. But he never once tackled the overwhelming array of facts brought forward to show that a system which is efficacious in a small area where every one whom it is desirable to bring under their operation can be at once singled out by the police and brought upon the register break down hopelessly when there is a population of a million or more, amongst whom those for whom the police are especially on the watch can play "hide and seek." With respect to the alarming picture which he drew of the prevalence of disease and of its incurable nature there is simply this to be said—that he represents the extreme and the incurable cases as the type of the average, and in so doing he takes a position apart from nearly all the great authorities who have written upon this subject. A number of those authorities—and Dr. Cook himself admits that they are of great weight—were cited by one of the speakers when the discussion was opened in the Corporation. Dr. Cook sets them all aside with a wave of the hand and quotes against them the opinion of his own clinical clerks at the Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Hospital. To-day we give an extract from Mr. Herbert Spencer's work on the "Study of Social Science" in which is embodied the opinions of other authorities, perhaps equal in reputation and experience to the young gentlemen who have sat so long at the feet of Dr. Cook. Amongst the opinions set forth by Mr. Herbert Spencer is that of the *British and Foreign Medico-Chirrurgical Review*, which, Dr. Cook would be surprised to hear "stands far higher than any other medical journal," not excepting the *Lancet*, and that opinion is diametrically opposed to the dismal views enunciated by the learned advocate of the Act, who would have us believe that every malady is referable to one source. The majority "of those who have undergone the disease," says the *B. and F. M.-C. Review*, "live as long as they could otherwise have expected to live and die of diseases with which it has no more to do than the man in the moon." With such a weight of authority contradicting and condemning, in the most absolute manner, the pessimist views which the advocates of the Act are driven by the very necessity of their position to maintain. Can Dr. Cook still profess to believe that it is only the astounding ignorance and cross stupidity of laymen which refuses to accept his theories and his advice in this most difficult and complicated question?

WE are glad to see that the importance of Forest conservation has not escaped the notice of Sir James Fergusson's Government. An elaborate set of rules have just been issued with a view to keeping a check on the cutting of timber by regulating the transit of timber and other forest produce. Special routes are defined, by which alone timber will be allowed to be conveyed into or from the various districts into which the Presidency is divided for the purposes of the Forest Act; and at convenient places on the routes named depôts are to be established for the purpose of overlooking and controlling the timber traffic. In order to move timber about from place to place, it will be necessary to obtain a pass from a Conservator of Forests, or his deputy, except only in the cases of the timber desired to be moved being Government property, of timber the property of one, or the joint property of two or more persons, which is conveyed in quantities not exceeding one head-load in twenty-four hours; or of timber being required to be moved merely within the limits of the village in which it is produced. For the passes fees will have to be paid at a rate to be fixed from time to time by the Conservator of Forests, with the sanction of Government, for each district. There is a rule, also, prohibiting the establishment of saw pits, or the conversion, cutting, burning, concealing, or marking of timber within one mile of the limits of any reserved forest (whether a village forest or not), or of any protected forest, without the written permission of a forest officer. It is to be hoped that these regulations may not inconvenience legitimate trade in timber. We confess we are somewhat sceptical about the propriety of exacting fees for the transport of a cartload of wood from one village to another.

SOME SERIOUS REFLECTIONS.

BY OUR POLITICAL ORPHAN.

IT is intelligible that General Primrose requires reinforcements, but it is impossible to suppose that he, or rather, the occasion, requires a Division from Kabul and a Division from the Punjab, in addition to Phayre's Brigade. A Brigade may not be enough; but an army-corps is surely far beyond the mark. It is questionable whether the country round Kandahar, in its present state, can support such a force; it is questionable whether we have any one who can handle so large a body of men.

* * *

GENERAL ROBERTS would not be the most senior officer present, and it is not impossible that the command might devolve on one, who appears to have been unequal to a far less responsible position.

* * *

PERHAPS Roberts's Division will occupy Ghazni and thus insulate Kabul from the electric disturbances of Kandahar.

* * *

IT is an occasion like the present, when the Presidency is depleted of European troops, that illustrates the importance of the Volunteer movement. While the bulk of the native army is away on service little more is wanted in any of the Presidencies than three or four companies of well drilled European volunteers.

* * *

FOR all India it would be well to have one force of volunteers, with a uniform organisation, discipline and dress, so that a merchant, lawyer, or Government servant transferred from Madras to Lahore might find himself as much at home in the corps of the latter place as he did in that of his former station.

* * *

GREAT Rifle Meetings for all India might be held by turns at Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Allahabad, and Lahore; or some central place, like Jabalpur, might be made the permanent Wimbledon. The railways would carry volunteers free of charge, and their families at half the ordinary fares; Government would supply a camp, Mr. Kellner refreshments, the *Bombay Gazette* reporters; and the Empress, Viceroy, Governors, Lieutenant-Governors, Maharajas, and Nawabs prizes to be shot for. It would be economy for Government to spend a good deal of money on this kind of thing.

* * *

AFTER reading the account given in the newspapers of the Buller Divorce Case, the feeling uppermost in every well regulated mind, will be one of relief on finding that Lord Marcus Beresford's virtue has come out of the ordeal, not only untarnished, but refined, like gold, that has been tried in the fire. He may well say now to his brother at Simla,—"The fining pot of a Civil Court is for silver; but the furnace of a Divorce Court for gold." When we consider that he never even kissed Mrs. Buller; but, during the many phases of this slow ripening attachment, enjoyed a romantically platonic intimacy, we can still entertain some hopes for the morals of society. For Mr. Flower, however, we must shed a tear; for what happened to his character in the Divorce Court, and to his whiskers at the railway station. He is too full blown for a button-hole now.

* * *

MAJOR WHITE leaves the cake and ale of Peterhoff

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

THE SITUATION AT KHELAT-I-GHILZAI.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

QUETTA, AUG. 12.

A messenger has arrived direct from Khelat-i-Ghilzai, who states that the garrison there had received no news from anywhere since the 25th July. They were ignorant of General Burrows's reverse, and asked anxiously for information. The message says if anything has gone wrong adjacent tribes will of course rise. The garrison, however, are well supplied, and prepared to hold their own. A reply is being sent at once. The letter was dated the 8th instant.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, AUG. 12.

It is reported here that a letter has been received from Khelat-i-Ghilzai, dated 8th inst., stating that the garrison was safe and in good spirits.

Ammunition, supplies, and water are plentiful.

(FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, AUG. 12.

News of the 8th inst. from Khelat-i-Ghilzai states that all is well, that there are plenty of provisions, water, and ammunition. The tribes had not risen. The garrison has had no news from Kandahar and wishes to know the cause of silence.

(FROM THE PRESS COMMISSIONER.)

SIMLA, AUG. 12.

News has been received at Quetta that the garrison at Khelat-i-Ghilzai was all well up to 8th inst., and had not been molested.

INTERVIEW BETWEEN GENERAL STEWART AND THE AMIR.

(FROM THE PRESS COMMISSIONER.)

SIMLA, AUG. 12.

BUTKHAK, Aug. 11.—Last night the Amir arrived at Deh Gopak, three miles from Kabul. At seven o'clock this morning he came to Sherpur, where tents had been pitched and where he was received by General Stewart, the Chief Political Officer, and a large number of military officers. The interview was very satisfactory, lasting quarter of an hour. He enters Sherpur to-day.

The withdrawal of the troops was effected with the utmost order without any accident.

All the districts in the neighbourhood of Kabul are tranquil. There is no excitement on the line of march.

Mushki Alam and all the principal Ghilzai chiefs are in the Amir's Camp.

News from the Kandahar columns is good. A letter from Kandahar, dated 5th inst., received in Quetta, gives reassuring news of the garrison.

The report that Ayub was wounded in trying to stop a fight between Kabuli and Herati regiments is repeated.

The Thull-Chotiali and Hurnai forces have arrived at North Chuppar without encountering any opposition.

Three nine-pounder guns, drawn by bullocks, escorted by a detachment of the 2-11th Regiment, will leave this evening for the Kojuck.

DISMISSAL OF THE MAITLAND—BERESFORD CASE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, AUG 12.

The Judge has dismissed the case of Maitland *vs.* Beresford, each party to pay his own costs. The words spoken by Lord Beresford were held to be privileged, being in answer to a question by a friend.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By Red Sea Cable.)

AUSTRIA AND TURKEY.

CONSTANTINOPLE, AUG. 11.

The Austrian Ambassador has had an audience of the Sultan, and in presenting his credentials he said that his mission was to cement closer the friendship of the two Empires.

INTERVIEW OF THE EMPERORS.

LONDON, AUG. 12.

The interview of the Emperors of Germany and Austria, which took place yesterday, is considered conducive to peace.

THE GERMAN AUTUMN MANŒUVRES.

The Duke of Cambridge, the Duke of Connaught, and Sir Garnet Wolseley, will attend the autumn manœuvres of the German Army.

ENQUIRY INTO THE DISASTER AT KABUL.

ORGANIZATION OF THE INDIAN ARMY.

LONDON, AUG. 12.

In the House of Commons this evening, the Secretary of State for India, in reply to a question, said that the Indian Government would institute an inquiry into the recent disaster at Kandahar.

His Lordship also said that it would be desirable, after the conclusion of the war, to consider the question relating to the improvement of the organization of the Indian Army, and the number of men of which it should consist.

RAID BY SUPPOSED FENIANS.

A vessel has been boarded in Cork harbour and three cases of rifles seized, by supposed Fenians.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, AUG. 11.

The Bombay Mails of the 24th ult. arrived at Brindisi yesterday.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, AUG. 11.

The Hall Line steamer Wistow Hall arrived here from Bombay on the evening of the 10th inst.

ADEN, AUG. 11.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Arcot left here this evening.

The Italian Mail Steamer India, Captain Brizzolesi, left Aden for Bombay on the 11th inst. at 6 p. m.

The Manilla, Captain Dodero, homeward bound, left Aden on the 10th inst.

LONDON, AUG. 11.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed dull. Surats dull.

The London Cotton market closed dull.

Fair Dholleras	4 7-8d.
The Manchester market has been quiet.	
¼ per cent. Rupee Paper	80¾
4½ per cent. do.	87¾
3 per cent. Consols for account	98¼
5 per cent. French Rente, 1872	119¼
Bar Si ver	52⅜

The sum of about £25,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

The sum of about £50,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England for North America.

A TELEGRAM from Kabul, dated 9th inst. to a contemporary, states that large numbers of Central Asian pilgrims had arrived in the city, who reported all quiet in Turkestan.

THE new Amir is reported to have made arrangements for a postal service between Kabul and Peshawur.

THE families of Yakub Khan and Yahiya Khan, who we were informed by telegraph had left Kabul for India, are accompanied by Asuf Khan and Yusuf Khan, the sons of Yahiya Khan, and by Col. Nawab Khan on the part of Government.

THE rumours regarding Ayub Khan having been wounded take more shapes than one. The common version is that he was wounded while trying to quell a disturbance amongst his own followers, who were quarrelling over some loot. It was stated in Kabul on the 9th inst. that Ayub was wounded in the fight with General Burrows's force, and this latter rumour added that the Afghan commander has since died.

FROM Quetta it is reported that Captain Mosley, with some of the Baluch Guides and a party of infantry, has arrested a moollah and some mullicks believed to have been concerned in the attack lately made on a commissariat convoy near Dirar Karez.

WE published a telegram yesterday from the Press Commissioner, stating that Mushki-Alum had arrived in the Amir's camp. This accession to Abdul Rahman's party is due to the appointment of Mcolla Abdurrahim, the eldest son of Mushki-Alum, who is accompanying General Roberts's force to Kandahar, to the position of Khan-al-Alum, or Chief Moollah. Sirdar Mahomed Ashim Khan was on the 9th inst. still at Ghazni, and was reported to be endeavouring to make friends with the Amir.

THE *Pioneer* ventures to differ from Government on the point of the expediency of withdrawing our troops from Kabul as at present arranged. He would like to know the nature and date of the concurrence given to the measure by Sir Donald Sewart, as stated by the Secretary of State. And, he further asks,—while recommending the evacuation of Kabul, for reasons of which we are told nothing, did Sir Donald also say that it was advisable to start off the division to Kandahar without making arrangements to support it, if not from Kabul, from the Kurrum?

CAPTAIN E. BLAKELEY, Royal Artillery, is appointed Adjutant to the Royal Artillery 2nd (Reserve) Division Kandahar Force, vice Robson, deceased, and Lieutenant F. J. Fox, R. A., is appointed Adjutant to the Royal Artillery, Kandahar Force, vice Plant, reported sick.

THE *Bombay Government Gazette* announces that Lieutenant E. H. Elliott, R. A., is appointed extra aide-de-camp on the personal staff of H. E. the Governor of Bombay, vice Lieutenant Christopher, 78th Highlanders, whose services have been replaced at the disposal of H. E. the Commander-in-Chief.

MESSRS. MACFARLANE AND GILBERT, solicitors for Captain Herbert H. P. Gopper, yesterday filed a suit in the High Court against Mr. Cooverjee Sorabjee Nazir to recover Rs. 6,136, the balance of a sum of Rs. 7,000 lent and advanced to the defendant under an agreement dated 16th December, 1879, with interest on the amount.

THE season report for the Bombay Presidency for the week ending 4th inst. states that prospects are good except in the Deccan districts, where rain is urgently needed. There is fever in the Southern Mahratta Country.

AT the adjourned inquiry into the wreck of the Mahableshwur yesterday Mr. Winter addressed the Court on behalf of Capt. McKinnon. In the course of his speech he said he failed to see that the captain could be charged on the ground of incompetency, as he had merely followed out the directions given in Findley's Directory. The court reserved it's decision until Wednesday next.

SEVERAL memorials having been forwarded by the Parsees of Bombay and the Mofussil, a bill has been introduced into the Legislative Council of India with a view to exempt the Parsees from certain provisions of the Administrator General's Act, 1874; and Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy was requested by Government to convene a meeting of the leading members of the community in order to ascertain their wishes with regard to the bill. A meeting was accordingly held at "Mazagon Castle" on Wednesday last, when it was resolved to accept the bill, with one slight modification, as well calculated to effect the object prayed for. The "best and most grateful thanks" of the community were acknowledged to be due to the Government of India, as well as to the Bombay Government, for the prompt attention they had accorded to the prayer of the memorialists.

THE case of a man, who has been confined in jail for the last seven years for contempt of court in neglecting to produce certain account books, formed the subject of enquiry before the Chief Justice at the High Court yesterday. On the 2nd October, 1873, the prisoner Pandurang Bhawoo was committed by Mr. Justice Green for contempt of court, and ordered to be detained in jail until he should have purged his contempt by producing his books, or until the further order of the court. Having remained in jail about seven years he presented a petition to the Chief Justice in July last, and was yesterday brought into court in his jail dress. The result of the enquiry showed that no good could be done to the parties concerned by the man's further confinement; and subject to any proceedings that might be taken against him hereafter, he was ordered to be discharged.

IN July 1879, at a sitting of the Criminal Sessions of the High Court, Allarakhia Peerbhoy, who is said to have figured some years ago in London as "His Excellency," was sentenced to transportation for life on conviction of forging *hoondies* and using them as genuine. He is still confined in the Bombay jail, preparatory to his removal to the Andaman Islands as soon as his health and other circumstances will admit of his removal. At the High Court yesterday, an application was made on his behalf to the Chief Justice for permission to prosecute, on charges of perjury and fabricating false evidence, Jugonnath Atmaram, a mehta formerly in his employ, and who was the principal witness against him. The Chief Justice was of opinion that the explanation given of the delay of thirteen months in making the application was not satisfactory, and that this seemed to be merely an attempt to delay the removal of the prisoner to the Andamans. The application was rejected.

THE tea exported from Calcutta to Great Britain from the 1st January last to the 31st ultimo was 15,156,905lbs. as compared with 13,441,657lbs exported in the same period of 1879.

THE reason why Surgeon-General Ker Innes, who lately retired, does not figure among the recipients of the five extra good-service pensions recently granted to the Army Medical Corps, is stated to be that these extra pensions were specially ordered to be given to officers actually serving on full pay; and as Dr. Innes had just retired, he was excluded. This is hard lines.

MR. W. F. AGNEW, barrister-at-law, has been nominated by the Faculty of Law of the Calcutta University as Tagor Law Professor for the ensuing year.

THE actual receipts from five sales of Bengal opium and four months' pass duty on opium exported from Bombay have amounted to Rs. 3,74,35,620, which is only Rs. 14,70,120 better than the estimated receipts. The sales of Bengal opium have realised Rs. 67,15,495 more than the estimates, but the Bombay pass duty is Rs. 52,45,375 below them.

IF the late Telegraph Stamp Fraud Case shows anything, it is, says the *Englishman*, that the stamp system of the Indian Telegraph Department must contain serious defects. Without any of the elaborate artifices which similar frauds demand elsewhere, it had, in that instance, been possible to achieve success so far as the enjoyment of the proceeds of the fraud was concerned. Let but dishonestly-inclined employés, by whatever means, procure upper and lower halves of telegraph stamps and a fraud becomes possible.

STEPS are being taken to carry out the recommendation of the Army Commission that the posts on the Assam frontier should be transferred from the military to the armed police. It is important to note, in connection with this matter, that only a small portion of the frontier force has been supplied with breechloaders. The Chief Commissioner has reported on the point, and considers that in the districts of Cachar, Naga Hills and Lakhimpur, the omission is a serious mistake.

WE take the following disclaimer from the *Pioneer*:—"We are much disgusted to learn that an adventurer, hanging on the skirts of Indian journalism, has been endeavouring to extort money from some of the native princes of Central India, by falsely representing himself as belonging to our staff, and by threatening to attack them in the *Pioneer*. No Englishman could be deceived by an impostor of this kind; but we denounce him explicitly as an impostor, that any native gentleman who may see this notice may be put on his guard. If any such person, who has actually been the subject of his attempts, will supply us with legal evidence to that effect, we will institute a prosecution against him without delay."

VOLUNTEERING just now excites a great deal of attention, not only in England but in America. A copy of the *New York Herald* contains no less than two pages of rifle scores, and a copy of the target itself showing the position of each man's shots is reproduced. As an example of newspaper enterprise this is probably unequalled. The American and Irish teams shot on the 29th of June, the transatlantic riflemen being victorious. On the following morning copies of the targets of each competitor lay on the breakfast tables of New York newspaper readers. By an admirable system of telegraphing the actual position of each competitor is given in detail, and the friends of the members of the team were as well posted up as though they had been on the rifle range.

A LONDON paper informs us that during the Grand Duke Alexi Alexandrovich's sojourn in New York he became the object of urgent and unremitting attentions on the part of countless newspaper reporters, who were never weary of "interviewing" him at his hotel, and at last actually endeavoured to obtain permission to assist at his preparations for retiring to rest. This especial privilege being resolutely denied to them, the "special" of a leading New York journal one night contrived to slip unobserved into his Imperial Highness's sleeping apartment, where, concealed under a table, he remained until an early hour of the morning, and succeeded in effecting his escape without having been detected by the Grand Duke or any of his attendants. About midday an extra edition of the newspaper in question was published, containing a full and detailed account of Alexi Alexandrovich's proceedings from the hour at which he entered his bed-room on the previous night to that of his matutinal rising. Each successive action was chronicled to the minute, and the Grand Duke had the pleasure of reading how and when he had "taken a drink" before getting into bed, had put out his light, had begun to snore, had groaned and turned uneasily in his sleep, with many other particulars, the exactitude of which he was unable to dispute. The "extra edition" had an enormous sale, much to the astonishment of the Grand Duke, who, when told of the extraordinary success achieved by the narrative of his nocturnal transactions, confessed his inability to understand why the private habits of an Imperial Prince should be made the subject of an inquisitorial investigation, and considered worthy of publicity in a Republican country.

RECRUITING FOR THE BOMBAY ARMY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

DHARWAR, AUG. 6.

SINCE I last wrote the weather has been preeminently monsoonish, though the fall has not been at all heavy, and I believe the entire rainfall from the end of January down to the end of July is not much more than 18 inches. During this present month we may expect heavy showers, but at longer intervals, and a little more sunshine than has been meted out to us, during the past month of June and July. Owing to the damp weather coughs and colds have been prevalent among the European residents, and the natives consider this present time as decidedly unhealthy. Agricultural prospects are nevertheless looking bright and prosperous just now and this is something to the good, but more rain is needed generally throughout the district, and this we shall no doubt be favoured with during the present month. I noticed with some surprise in one of the articles in your issue of the 19th ult., that the districts of Belgaum, Dharwar, and North Kanara will cease to furnish men for the native army. So far as Belgaum and North Kanara are concerned I cannot speak with any degree of accuracy, but who ever heard of the Dharwar district being a suitable recruiting ground for the Bombay army. Neither the Brahman, the Lingayet, the wretched used up Mussalman, nor the Bedars or the Waddars of this part of the Southern Mahratta Country at least, are made of the stuff from which the Bombay sepoy is, as a rule, manufactured. They have indeed neither the *physique* nor the endurance necessary for the native soldier and there is in fact no martial ardour in their composition. If, however, a noble—I mean ignoble—army of thieves and perjurers were required by the State, then I should say there would be no better recruiting ground than the Dharwar district. I certainly think the writer of the article I have referred to has made a sad mistake in placing the Dharwar district in the category of favourite recruiting localities for the Bombay army. The native State of Sawant Wari is essentially distinct as regards the caste of its population from this district. There are to be found sturdy little Mahrattas, who, though small in stature, are gifted with a fair amount of physical vigour, and have the make of good soldiers in them, and though, as the writer of the article says, the Bombay Presidency may lose its military point of view from one of its best stations in Belgaum and Dharwar, this is no reason whatever why it should lose its recruiting ground in Sawant Wari. I know that the Police Superintendent of this district has been busy lately beating up for recruits for the Bombay army, and out of a total population of upwards of a million of souls in the Dharwar Collectorate with its *eleven* large talukas, he has only succeeded in getting together some twenty-five or thirty individuals, and I should not be surprised to hear of half of these being rejected when they arrive at headquarters. I should certainly very much like to know what number of men there are *at present* in the different regiments of the Bombay army, who have been recruited from this district; very, very few, I fancy.

No news of any moment regarding the proposed Marmagoa-Hubli line of railway. Mr. Sawyer, the head of the surveying staff, only left for England late last month with his plans and sections. I hear that the probable cost of the line is likely to exceed the estimate a good deal and will return but 2½ per cent. on the outlay. This the Duke of Sutherland and his committee will not, I think, consider a good investment especially in India, and the project may after all drop through. Perhaps a line from Karwar will be selected, for it is now rumoured that the Portuguese Government will find it a difficult matter to raise the money required for the proposed railway, so far at least as that part of it which is to run through their territory is concerned. Three engineers have lately been sent from Belgaum to this district to survey the line which is to run from Gadag to Bellary.

A murder was committed in the town of Dharwar on the last day of July. It is now being magisterially investigated. Our present Collector leaves us in a few days for his new appointment at Alibagh, and Mr. Middleton succeeds him here. It is a fair illustration of the old French saying—*Le Roi est mort; vive le Roi.*

WEATHER REPORTS.—AUG. 12.

CANNANORE, 4-40 p.m.—Weather clear; wind W.

CARWAR, 5 p.m.—Weather cloudy, but fair; wind N. W. 5; thermometer 80·5; barometer 29·930. Fall of rain 1 cent.

TUTICORIN, 3-20 p. m.—Weather cloudy; wind S.E.; thermometer 82; barometer 30·1.

VINGORLA, 5 p. m.—Weather clear; wind W. light; thermometer 80. Fall of rain 4 cents.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Colaba. In. Cts.	Fort. In. Cts.	Esplanade. In. Cts.	Byculla. In. Cts.
Previously registered...	41 84	45 44	38 37	42 27
Aug. 11 Wednesday.....	0 15	....	....	....
12 Thursday	....	0 5	0 18	0 0
Total.....	41 99	45 49	38 55	42 27
Total Fall, Aug. 12, 1879..	43 51	51 99	*	54 66

NOTE.—The returns from the Fort and Byculla are made up to 6 p. m. and Esplanade up to 6 a. m. each day. The return from Colaba is up to midnight.

* No rainfall registered last year; registration commenced this year from June 23.

At Kheda also the rainfall is reported to be satisfactory, allowing the work of cultivation to proceed.

A good many showers have fallen within the last few days at Naosari, making the weather cool. Rain was anxiously looked for, and though there has been no heavy downpour, still the showers have dispelled fears for the time being.

SIMLA, August 7.—Since yesterday there has been a very general but unequal rise of the barometer. The greatest rise is in Western Bengal, where it exceeds 0·1" and at Meerut, while there has been a fall at Agra, Ajmere, and Indore, in consequence of which the ridge of selection by high pressure, which has hitherto separated the barometric depressions of Western and Eastern India, has temporarily disappeared, and a single barometric minimum extends from Jubbulpore to Jacobabad having easterly winds on the north and westerly on the south. Temperatures have risen between 3° and 9° in Bengal. Rain is reported from all Bengal stations; 2½ inches from Patna, and quantities exceeding 1 inch from Chittagong, Sangor Island, and Hazaribagh. In the North-Western Provinces, Allahabad and Benares have ½ inch, Meerut 2 tenths, Bareilly 1-tenth, Cawnpore 3-tenths, and Fyzabad 4 tenths. In the Punjab, Julundur has 6-tenths, Umballa 2-tenths, Rawalpindi 7-tenths, and Simla 14-tenths. In Rajputana and Central India, Ajmere has 2-tenths, Indore again excessive rain—*viz.*, 5⅔ inches, Nusseerabad (2 days) 1⅓ inches, Bhurtpore ½ inch, Morar 3-tenths, Goona ⅔ inch, Rutlam 18-tenths. In the Central Provinces and Berar, Khandwa 18-tenths, Akola the same. In Bombay, Deesa ½ inch, Surat 7-tenths, Bombay 3-tenths, Ahmedabad 4-tenths, Goa ⅔ inch, and Belgaum ½ inch. In Madras, Salem ½ inch, Calicut (in 3 days) 1½ inches, and Cochin ½ inch—HENRY F. BLANFORD, Meteorological Reporter to Government of India.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation, 2 p. m.

Portuguese Defamation case, Fort Police Court, 2-30 p. m.

Temple Bar, Concert 9 p. m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday:—Pera (s), from Suez.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Punjaub (s), to Persian Gulf *via* Kurrachee; Ellora (s), Coast and Calcutta.

MUSIC AT THE APOLLO BUNDER.—The following is the programme of music to be played by the band of H. M.'s Marine Battalion at the Apollo Bunder this evening (weather permitting):—

Overture	Tancredi ..... Rossini.
Polka	Lieb und Tanz ..... Welcker.
Selection	La Sonnambula ..... Bellini.
Valse	O Schoner Mai ..... Strauss.
Galop	Ohne Rast und Ohne Ruh ..... Doppler.

CONCERT AT THE TEMPLE BAR.—Programme of music to be played at the Temple Bar this evening at 9:—

March	Benatek ..... Witte.
Overture	Krakamp ..... Hessinesa.
Die Klosterglocken	..... Hubner.
Waltz	Studentenlust ..... Strauss.
Fantasie	..... Lumbye.
Quadrille	La Vie de Parisienne ... Marx.
The Gloaming	.....
Waltz	Wiener Blut ..... Strauss.
Aria	Rosvina della Forest .. Baltista.
Galop	Wirrwar ..... Faust.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The ship Gitana and s.s. Chilka left the dock yesterday.

EXAMINATION.—A Special Examination Committee will assemble at the Mess House, 21st N. I., at 11 a. m. to-day, to examine the undermentioned candidates and such other as may appear before it:—Lieut. C. Wood, R. A., and Mr. W. S. Bowser, clerk, I. G. S. Czarewitch. The Committee is composed as follows:—Major Gore (33rd Regt.), President, Capt. Simpson, 21st N. I., and Lieut. Nuthall, 25th N. I. I.

STATEMENT OF SILVER BALANCE IN THE MINT.—The value of silver in the Mint on the morning of the 2nd inst. was Rs. 49,35,169; add silver received during the week Rs. 14,21,913. The sum of Rs. 8,04,610 in new coin was paid during the week; the balance left was Rs. 55,52,472. There is in addition silver bullion valued at Rs. 16,27,852 belonging to private individuals deposited in the Mint vaults and awaiting assay.

SUICIDE.—A Coroner's inquest was held yesterday at Hannuman Lane, Fort, on view of the body of Nusserwanjee Pallonjee, a Parsee priest, who had committed suicide by taking arsenic. A verdict to that effect was recorded.

PERSONATION.—Mahadoo Patoo was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of personating a Municipal market peon and extracting a fee from three coolies who frequent the Null Bazar. He was sentenced to six weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A Coroner's inquest was held yesterday at Colaba on view of the body of Narrayen Parushram, who died from injuries sustained two days before by his having been accidentally knocked down by a gharry. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.—Jaki Soobana was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of criminal breach of trust in respect of two copper vessels, valued at Rs. 2, the property of Shaik Buxur Soobhai. He was sentenced to six weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

THEFTS.—Ebrahim Mahomed and Hurry Mookoond were yesterday convicted by Mr. C. P. Cooper of stealing a quantity of rice, valued at six annas, the property of Kessowjee Nathoo, from the Port Trust bunders. They were sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment each.

THE HINDU CRICKET CLUB.—The report of this club for 1879 has been issued. It shows that there are seventy members on the roll, and the total amount of receipts during the year reached the sum of Rs. 152 whilst the balance in hand is Rs.68. Of the six matches which were played, the Hindu Club won two, lost two, and in two cases there were draws. The club appeals for subscriptions.

MORTUARY RETURNS.—The total number of deaths registered during the week ending Tuesday, 10th inst., was 406, being 90 more than in the previous week, 91 less than the total of the week ending 12th August, 1879, and 101 less than the mean of the corresponding period in the preceding five years. During the week 326 births were reported in the different districts of the city. The rate of mortality per 1,000 of the population per annum was 31·14. There were 126 deaths from remittent fever, being 22 more than in the previous week, and 33 less than in the same period last year. There was no death from cholera last week, while there was one in the week previous. The deaths from diseases to the respiratory system, diarrhœa and dysentery were last week 20, 17, and 19 respectively, as compared with 53, 28, and 20 last year. The following remark is appended by the Health Officer to his return:

"As there is no allowance made for the increase of population, natural and extraordinary, during recent years, the percentages of mortality are unreliable."

CURIOUS CHARGE OF CHEATING.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday Abdool Hoosein Faz Hyder, a broker, appeared in company with his pleader, Mr. Sorabjee Bazonjee, before Mr. C. P. Cooper, and applied for summonses against Kessowjee Bajaz, Narrotum Gheewalla, and one Hemraj, charging them with cheating under singular circumstances. It appears that the complainant on Sunday morning last entered into a wager with the three accused, that should there be no rainfall before six o'clock that evening he would forfeit Rs. 75, but if rain fell within the time stated the accused parties were to pay to complainant Rs. 300. The Rs. 75 were paid down by the complainant to the accused. At about 5 o'clock that evening there was an abundant rainfall, and the complainant accordingly went over to the accused parties and asked them to return his money and also to fulfil the conditions of the wager. The accused declined to do either. The complainant then took a handful of arsenic and threatened to commit suicide if they failed to return his money. The police were apprised of the fact, and interfered in time to prevent fulfilment of the threat. The magistrate doubted if he could interfere in such a case, but on the representation of Mr. Sorabjee that several innocent parties had been duped by some of the notorious sharpers, who frequent the native bazaars, his Worship allowed summonses to be issued, which were made returnable on Friday, the 10th instant.

THE PARSEES AND THE ADMINISTRATOR GENERAL'S ACT.

WITH a letter dated the 20th ult., the Bombay Government forwarded to the Hon'ble Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., a copy of a bill, now before the Legislative Council of India, to exempt the Parsees from certain provisions of the Administrator General's Act, 1874, together with its statement of objects and reasons; and requested him to convene a meeting of the leading members of the Parsee community of Bombay, and after laying the bill before them, to communicate to Government the result of their consultation. Accordingly a meeting of the principal Parsee citizens was held on Wednesday afternoon last at "Mazagon Castle," the residence of Sir Jamsetjee. The Baronet presided; and there was a fair attendance.

It appears from the statement of objects and reasons that, as the law at present stands, all the provisions of the Administrator General's Act, No. II, of 1874, apply to Parsees to the same extent as to Europeans and Christians. Hindus, Mahomedans, and Buddhists are, however, by the terms of the Act, exempted from some of its most important provisions. The Parsees were almost unanimous in their desire to be exempted from the provisions of the Act to the same extent as the Hindu Mahomedans, and Buddhists. Their claim to exemption was based on the chief grounds, first, that there is no necessity for such an Act in their case; and secondly, that the Act, in its operation, is oppressive and burdensome to them, being repugnant to their social and religious customs. In presenting the bill, the Hon'ble W. Stokes admitted with regard to the first ground that Parsees are in a totally different position from those for whose benefit the Act was intended, and he was accordingly of opinion that there is a great deal to be said in favour of the arguments of the Parsees on this ground. In reference to the second ground, he said that, "looking to the repugnance with which Parsees regard such an exposure of their family affairs and resources as would sometimes result if the Act were enforced in their case, it may be admitted that the objection is not altogether without foundation." The Act is to be called the Administrator General's Act, 1880," and is to come into force at once.

The chairman explained the object for which the meeting had been called, remarking that the bill had been framed in the manner suggested in the resolutions passed at the first meeting held to deliberate on the subject; and that the bill seemed well calculated to meet the object in view. In conclusion, Sir Jamsetjee expressed on behalf of the community their "best and most grateful thanks to the Government of India as well as the Bombay Government for the prompt attention and favourable consideration which they have been pleased to accord to our wishes and prayers on this subject." It adds one more, the chairman said, "to the numerous instances which have proved to us their constant solicitude for the welfare of our community. Firmly entertaining as we do the most unalterable sentiments of loyalty to the benign Government under which Providence has kindly placed us, our gratitude for such watchful interest, in our behalf, adds to those sentiments a depth and fervour in which no other Indian community can surpass us." (Loud applause.)

It was proposed by Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee, and seconded by Mr. Cursetjee Furdoonjee Parakh, that this meeting thankfully accepts the bill introduced by the Hon'ble Mr. Stokes as well calculated to effect the exemption from the operation of the Administrator General's Act, 1874, prayed for by the Parsee community of Bombay and the Mofussil, and gives it its entire approval with one slight modification which they beg to propose, namely, to omit the figure "3" from section 3.

Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee and Mr. Jehangir Merwanjee addressed the meeting at some length on the subject of the bill, for the framing of which both gentlemen acknowledged that the thanks of the community were due to Government. The resolution was agreed to unanimously; and the proceedings ended with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

HINDOO LAWN TENNIS HANDICAP.

WITH a view to selecting a couple to represent Bombay at the Poona Challenge Meeting, the following handicap has been arranged:—

First Ties.

Stewart	1	against	Gordon	4
Wyer			Acworth	
C. Young	2	do.	Campbell	3
W. E. Young			Walker	
Orr	1	do.	Gray	2
Spring			Gardner	
Beaufort	scratch	do.	Bicknell	3
Macrae			Simpson	

Bye { Thom, Arthur } 3

HOW DOCTORS DIFFER!

WE commend the following opinions of medical menon a certain subject, quoted in a passage from Mr. Herbert Spencer's "Study of Social Science," to the consideration of Dr. Cook:—

All who are aquainted with such matters know that, up to some ten years since, it was habitually asserted by lecturers when addressing students, and by writers in medical journals, that in our day syphilis is a far less serious evil than it was in days gone by. Until quite recently this was a commonplace statement, called in question by no one in the profession. But just as, while a decrease of drunkenness has been going on, Temperance-fanatics have raised an incressing outcry for strenuous measures to put down drunkenness; so, while venereal disease has been diminishing in frequency and severity, certain instrumentalities and agencies have created a belief that rigorous measures are required to check its progress. This incorrigity would by itself be a sufficient proof of the extent to which, on the one side or the other, evidence must have been vitiated. What, then, shall we say of the incongruity on finding that the first of these statements has recently been repeated by many of the highest medical authorities as one verified by their experience? Here are some of their testimonies.

The Chairman of the late Government Commission for inquiring into the treatment and prevention of syphilis, Mr. Skey, Consulting Surgeon to St. Bartholomew's Hospital, gave evidence before a House of Lords' Committee, referring to an article expressing the views of the Association for promoting the extension of the Contagious Diseases Acts, he said it was—"largely overcharged" and "coloured too highly." The disease is by no means so common or universal, I may say, as is represented in that article, . . . and I have had an opportunity since I had the summons to appear here to-day of communicating with several leading members in the profession at the College of Surgeons, and we are all of the same opinion that the evil is not so large by any means as it is represented by the association."

Mr. John Simon, F. R. S., for thirty-five years a hospital surgeon, and now Medical Officer to the Privy Council, writes in his official capacity—

"I have not the least disposition to deny that venereal affections constitute a real and great evil for the community; though I suspect the very exaggerated opinions are current as to their diffusion and malignity."

By the late Professor Syme it was asserted that—

"It is now fully ascertained that the poison of the present day [true syphilis] does not give rise to the dreadful consequences which have been mentioned, when treated without mercury. . . . None of the serious effects that used to be so much dreaded ever appear, and even the trivial ones just noticed comparatively seldom present themselves. We must, therefore, conclude either that the virulence of the poison is worn out, or that the effects formerly attributed to it depended on treatment."

The *British and Foreign Medico-Chirurgical Review*, which stands far higher than any other medical journal, and is friendly to the Acts as applied to military and naval stations, writes thus:—

"The majority of those who have undergone the disease, thus far [including secondary manifestations] live as long as they could otherwise have expected to live, and die of diseases with which syphilis has no more to do than the man in the moon," . . . "Surely 655 persons suffering from true syphilis in one form or another, in a poor population of a million and a half [less than 1 in in 3,000] . . . cannot be held to be a proportion so large as to call for exceptional action on the part of any Government."

Mr. Holmes Coote, F. R. C. S., Surgeon and Lecturer on Surgery at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, says—

"It is a lamentable truth that the troubles which respectable hardworking married women of the working class undergo are more trying to the health, and detrimental to the looks, than any of the irregularities of the harlot's career."

Again, it is stated by Mr. Byrne, Surgeon to the Dublin Lock Hospital, that "there is not nearly so much syphilis as there used to be:" and, after describing some of the serious results that were once common, he adds:—"You will not see such a case for years—a fact that no medical man can have failed to remark." Mr. W. Burns Thompson, F. R. C. S., for ten years head of the Edinburgh Dispensary, testifies as follows:—

"I have had good opportunities of knowing the prevailing disease, and I can only say that the representations given by the advocates of these Acts are to me perfectly unintelligible; seem to me to be gross exaggerations."

Mr. Surgeon-Major Wyatt, of the Coldstream Guards, when examined by the Lords' Committee, stated that he quite concurred with Mr. Skey. Answering question 700, he said:—

"The class of syphilitic diseases which we see are of a very mild character; and, in fact, none of the ravages which used formerly to be committed on the appearance and aspect of the men are now to be seen. . . . . It is an undoubted fact that in this country and in France the character of the disease is much diminished in intensity.—*Questions* 7-8. I understand you to say, that in your opinion the venereal disease has generally, independently of the Act, become more mitigated, and of a milder type? *Answer.* Yes; that is the experience of all surgeons, both civil and military."

Dr. Druitt, President of the Association of the Medical Officers of Health for London, affirmed at one of its meetings—

"that, speaking from thirty-nine years' experience, he was in a position to say that cases of syphilis in London were rare among the middle and better classes, and soon got over."

Even Mr. Acton, a specialist to whom more than to any other man the Acts are due, admitted before the Lords' Committee that "the disease is milder than it was formerly." And then, most important of all, is the testimony of Mr. Jonathan Hutchinson, who is recognized as the highest authority on inherited syphilis, and to whose discoveries, indeed, the identifications of syphilitic taint are mainly due. Though thus under a natural bias rather to over-estimate than under-estimate the amount of inherited syphilis, Mr. Hutchinson, while editor of the *British Medical Journal*, wrote:—

"Although there is an impression to the contrary, yet recent discoveries and more accurate investigations, so far from extending the domain of syphilis as a cause of chronic disease, have decidedly tended to limit it. . . . Although we have admitted as positively syphilitic certain maladies of a definite kind not formerly recognized, we have excluded a far larger number which were once under suspicion . . . . We can identify now the subject of severe hereditary taint by his teeth and physiognomy; but those who believe most firmly in the value of these signs, believe also *that they are not displayed by one in five thousand of our population.*"

Like testimony is given by continental surgeons among whom it was long ago said by Ambrose Paré that the disease "is evidently becoming milder every day;" and by Auzias Turenne, that "it is on the wane all over Europe." Astruc and Diday concur in this statement. And the latest authority on syphilis, Lancereaux, whose work is so highly valued that it has been translated by the Sydenham Society, asserts that:—

"In these cases, which are far from being rare, syphilis is but an abortive disease; slight and benignant, it does not leave behind any troublesome trace of its passage. It is impossible to lay too much stress upon this point. At the present day especially, when syphilis still inspires exaggerated fears, it should be known that this disease becomes dissipated completely in a great number of cases after the cessation of the cutaneous eruptions, and perhaps sometimes even with the primary lesion."

It will, perhaps, be remarked that these testimonies of medical men who, by their generally high position or their lengthened experience, or their special experience, are so well qualified to judge, are selected testimonies; and against them will be set the testimonies of Sir James Paget, Sir W. Jenner, and Mr. Prescott Hewett, who regard the evil as a very grave one. Possibly there will be quoted in reply an authoritative State document, which, referring to the views of the three gentlemen just named as having "the emphatic concurrence of numerous practitioners," says that they "are hardly answered by a few isolated opinions that the evil has been exaggerated"—a somewhat inadequate description of the above quoted testimonies, considering not only the general weight of the names but also the weight of sundry of them as those of specialists. To gather accurately the *concensus* of medical opinion would be impracticable without polling the whole body of physicians and surgeons; but we have a means of judging which view most truly meets with "the emphatic concurrence of numerous pratitioners": that, namely, of taking a local group of medical men. Out of fifty-eight physicians

charity of the public or of individuals; and (4) the dependants of all persons who by reason of their own distress can no longer support them. These classes again fall into two chief categories: (1) those who are accustomed and able to perform work of some sort; and (2) those who from any cause are incapable of labour.

Such being the general character of the calamity to be met, and of the classes who need relief, we have to consider the manner in which the proper recipients of the public charity can be most effectually ascertained. The problem to be solved is how to avoid the risk of indiscriminate and demoralising profusion on the one hand and of insufficient and niggardly assistance on the other—how to relieve all who really need relief, and to waste as little public money as possible in process. In England it has been considered that the economical administration of public charity is best secured by placing the responsibility for relief directly upon those who have to pay for it, and who from their local knowledge are in the best position to judge in each particular case whether assistance is required. But in an Indian famine the Government has to deal not with limited numbers, but with millions of people, and the official machinery at its command, however strengthened for the occasion, will inevitably be inadequate to the task of accurately testing the individual necessities of so great a multitude. Nor again is it possible to entrust the administration of public charity to a subordinate agency without providing sufficient checks against dishonesty and neglect on the part of its members. Some safeguards, then, are essential in the interests of the destitute people no less than of the public treasury, and they are best found in laying down certain broad, self-acting tests by which necessity may be proved, and which may, irrespective of any other rule of selection, entitle to relief the person who submits to them. The chief of these tests, and the only one which in our opinion it is ordinarily desirable to enforce, is the demand of labour commensurate in each case with the labourer's powers, in return for a wage sufficient for the purposes of maintenance, but not more. This system is applicable, of course, only to those from whom labour can reasonably be required. The great bulk of the applicants for relief being thus provided for, we believe that it will be possible for an efficient staff of officers to control with success the grant of relief, on the basis of personal inquiry and knowledge of the individual circumstances of each applicant, among the comparatively small numbers of destitute persons to whom the test of labour cannot be applied.

The following are the principal rules of action which we consider are most likely to conduce to the efficient administration of relief in times of famine:—

I. To lay down a definite system of procedure, to be embodied in a famine code, which the Local Governments will carry out, subject only to financial control on the part of the Government of India. At the same time to provide, by the aid of a special department of the Government, an improved system of recording information on subjects connected with famines, and of collecting and dealing with the statistical returns relating to the weather, the agriculture, the health, and the well-being of the people, and thus to secure the most prompt and accurate knowledge attainable of a probable failure of crops and of the extent and consequences of any failure that actually takes place. Further, to concentrate the control of the various branches of the Administration concerned in famine relief, and to render their action more efficient.

II. To provide for the offer of employment at the cost of the State to persons capable of work and deprived of the means of earning their livelihood by reason of drought, such employ being offered in time to secure them against the danger of falling into an enfeebled condition through want, and being adapted to the capacity of the labourers.

III. Simultaneously to offer gratuitous relief, as far as possible, in their villages, or, if the case shall so require, in poor-houses, to persons who in such times are left without the means of support, and are from any cause incapable of providing for themselves; attention being given to the great importance of avoiding anything that may tend to weaken the coherence of the village community, of working through the village officers or headmen, where such authorities exist, and of making use of any available local help for superintending the relief operations.

IV. To organise a suitable system of village inspection and control through which the condition of the country and the efficiency of the measures of relief may be ascertained, and defects brought to light and corrected, and the people encouraged to avail themselves of the measures offered.

V. To maintain a policy of non-interference with the ordinary operations of trade unless in some very exceptional condition of affairs, when there may be evidence that without such interference the supply of food will not be maintained; but to keep a constant watch over the food-supply of the people in time of threatened or actual scarcity, and to remove any impediments in the way of the free movement of trade; measures being also taken in anticipation of the time of need to extend and improve to the utmost, and in all parts of the country, those means of communication on which the distribution of the food directly depends, and those means of irrigation by which its production may be profitably increased and secured.

VI. To grant aid to the land-owning classes in two ways:—

First, to relax the demand for land revenue at a time of widespread loss of the harvest, suspending it freely in proportion to the degree of that loss, on the condition that a proportionate relief is given to tenants and others who hold subordinate rights in the land.

Secondly, to give loans both to small landed proprietors who are in need of such assistance, and also to large proprietors who may be trusted to apply the money usefully.

VII. To lay down with precision the limits within which the principle of local responsibility for meeting expenditure on relief shall be applied to provincial governments; and to require the municipal authorities in the towns, and the local committees in the districts, to co-operate in carrying out relief measures for the local population.

The administration of famine relief would be more effectually carried out and controlled if the measure it requires, instead of being started afresh as each occasion arises in the manner which at the moment seems most convenient, were not only conducted on a well-considered and pre-arranged plan, but also were placed definitely and permanently under some special branch of the Secretariat both in the Government of India and in the local Governments. Such an office in each province would have charge of all the records of past famines, and take note of all that is being usefully done or learnt in neighbouring provinces so that he gathered results of past experience might be collected and made accessible which has hitherto been hardly possible.

The creation of such offices would not necessarily involve any great increase of expenditure; much of the work to be done in ordinary years is now scattered over several offices, and would merely have to be concentrated in one; while the needful expansion in time of famine would be provided, as is now done, by adding temporarily to their strength as long as unusual exertion is required. As the duties to be discharged in ordinary times would mainly consist in the collection of facts relating to the condition of the agricultural community, and the agricultural produce of the country, they would almost as a matter of necessity fall within the province of an Agricultural Department, and as we are of opition that such a department should be organised under all the Governments, we shall hereafter speak of the special office we have suggested by the name of the Agricultural Department.

The Report also urges the appointment of a permanent Famine Commissioner:—

The gradual expansion of the measures of relief of late years, and the recognition of the liability to provide for all classes of the community in all parts of a tract suffering from famine, have left it no longer doubtful that in future, when such a calamity occurs on a large scale, a special officer should be nominated, who might be called the Famine Commissioner, in whom should be centred the responsibility for directing all branches of famine relief under the immediate orders of the head of the local Government, and in immediate connection with its Agricultural Department. Such an officer should be specially selected for his energy and general aptitude for administration; he should, if possible, have had previous experience of famines; and he should possess the entire confidence of the local Government, so that in every case of emergency he may act without hesitation, in the full knowledge that he may expect support. He should exercise constant supervision with a view to securing uniformity and efficiency in the manner in which the code of instructions is being followed. He should be ready to move at any moment to any place where his presence is called for to originate measures of relief, to correct errors, or to meet unforeseen difficulties; and by aid of suitable reports by letter or telegraph should keep himself thoroughly informed of the whole course of events, and maintain his confidential accord with the head of the Government. The orders of the Government on all relief measures should issue under his name, and arrangements should be made to ensure their reaching the local executive officers with the least possible amount of official routine likely to cause delay. All needful care at the same time being taken to provide for their being thoroughly understood by the responsible supervising authorities,

(To be continued.)

BENGAL.

MISSING.—Captain Mac Laughlin, lately commander of the B. S. Leonidas, and who was about to be sent to England by the Agents to the proprietors of his vessel, is said to be missing, and strenuous endeavours are being made by the police to trace his whereabouts. Great anxiety is felt as to his fate, as the gentleman in question had recently shown signs of more than ordinary eccentricity. He was last seen between 4 p. m. and 5 p. m. on Saturday, and had not been heard of up to 7 p. m. on Sunday.—*Englishman.*

SUSPICIOUS.—A *Chamar* was found a few days ago by the police in possession of an unusually large quantity—2 seers—of white arsenic. This aroused suspicion, and on enquiry, it was ascertained that the poison had been purchased for conveyance upcountry, it is supposed, for the purpose of poisoning cattle to acquire the hides.—*Id.*

FIRE ON THE B. S. PLASSEY.—At 6 a. m. on Monday morning smoke was seen to issue from the fore peak of the B. S. Plassey, 1,683 tons, lying at No. 5 Esplanade, and commanded by Captain Rickaby. Mr. Norman, the chief officer, promptly went below, but was unable to discover any fire. The fire engine steamer was, however, summoned, and she filled the suspected compartment with water, and all danger had passed over by 10 a. m. The smoke was issuing from a coal bunk, but its presence cannot, it is said, be accounted for, as the coal was shipped in dry weather about a week ago, and stacked in a perfectly dry bunk.

A DISCREET SKIPPER.—A ship called Cedric the Saxon passed the Tristan d' Acunha group of islands on its voyage out, and, while rounding Inaccessible Island saw a fire alight on that inhospitable shore, which told its own tale of shipwreck and distress. But the weather happened to be rather boisterous, and the commander did not apparently recognise any reason for wasting a day or so in looking after imperilled lives. He had probably received instructions to make a quick passage out. If gold medals are given by the Humane Society to men who risk their lives to save others, leather medals—there is really nothing like leather, after all—might perhaps be made by other societies for the decoration of men who refuse to incur any superfluous risks.—*Anglo-Indian Guardian.*

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

THE NAINI TAL MURDER CASE.—This case is expected to be tried before a Special Session of the North-West Provinces High Court, to be held at Naini Tal during the present month. There would be certain conveniences in this arrangement, as the *Pioneer* points out. A considerable bill would be saved in travelling and subsistence expenses of police and witnesses. The worry and even risks, attending the tedious journey between Naini Tal and Allahabad at this season of the year, would be minimized. The necessity of calling public officials, like Dr. Cleghorn and Captain Balderstone, from their important duties at a time when these are perhaps more than ordinarily important, would be obviated. And, finally, the judge and jury would have the great advantage of being able to inspect personally the locality of the alleged offence.

MADRAS.

CLAIMS ON THE S. S. DUKE OF LANCASTER.—We learn that the exporters of merchandize by the S. S. Duke of Lancaster for London, which is a total wreck in the Red Sea, are preferring their insurance claims on the agents in Madras.—*Times.*

RETIRING MADRAS COLONELS.—On the 20th of this month three well-known old Madrassees will be added to the lengthening list of retired Military Officers, by the attainment to Colonels' allowance,—the three being Colonels Buck, Elliot, and Marsack. Colonel Buck is now in command of Forces in Rampa, having taken the mantle dropped by Col. Ramnell, on his being compelled to give up from ill-health. Those under his command speak in the highest terms of his courtesy, tact, and military discipline. Col. C. Scott Elliot has seen a good deal of service in the field, and, although not very popular on account of his brusque manner, is thought a good deal of those who know him intimately. Col. Marsack does not appear to have any war services. He is now in command of the 35th Chicacole Light Infantry. He entered the service in 1842, so that he completes the full period of 38 years.—*Times.*

ALLAW'S ANTI-FAT.

ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT.

ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT.

ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT.

ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT.

ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT.

ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT.

ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT.

ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT.

ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT (Trade Mark "Anti-Fat," registered) is the celebrated American remedy for corpulency. It is purely vegetable, being a compound concentrated fluid extract of sea lichens, and is perfectly harmless. No particular change of diet required. Will reduce a fat person from 2lb. to 5lb. a week. It acts upon the food in the stomach, preventing its conversion into fat. "Corpulency is not only a disease of itself, but the harbinger of others," wrote Hipocrates 2,000 years ago, and what was true then is not less so to-day. The consequences of obesity are often more serious than is generally supposed. The thick accumulations of fat in the tissues mechanically oppress adjacent organs, thereby producing dyspnœa (shortness of breath) and disturbances in the circulation, characterised by palpitation of the heart, fainting, determination of blood to the brain, derangements of the stomach, liver, kindneys, uterus, &c. In consequence of the congestion of the stomach, the patient becomes dyspeptic and is tormented with flatulency, acidity of the stomach, and eructations. The impediments to a free circulation of the blood, and the increased pressure of the masses of fat throughout the system on the blood-vessels, produce a determination of blood to the brain, whence arise somnolency, torpor of the mental and physical functions, and not infrequently apoplexy. Obesity is undoubtedly a not infrequent cause of fatty degeneration of the heart and liver. Speaking of the heart, this author says:—"Some of the instances of sudden death of fat people may be reasonably ascribed to a rupture of the organ in this weakened state."

ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT is endorsed by those eminent in the medical profession.

THOMAS FAIRBANK, M.D., of Windsor, Surgeon to her Majesty the Queen, writing in ANTI-FAT in the "British Medical Journal," of June 7, 1879, says:—"I gave some of this extract (Fucus Vesiculosus) to a very corpulent lady, who in three months lost three stones in weight without any change of diet. Since then I have frequently given it for reducing weight depending on the accumulation of adipose tissue, and have never found it fail. I may state that a patient who has been lately taking it as an anti-fat, and who always suffered very much from rheumatic pains about the body, has been entirely free from such trouble while she has been taking the extract, a fact while she quite independently noted."

ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT reduces a Lady Four Pounds per Week.

"Manchester-square, London, Sept. 30, 1879.

"The Botanic Medicine Co., Great Russell-street-buildings, London, W.C.

"Gentlemen,—My mother has used your ANTI-FAT for over three months and has found it to reduce her on the average of four pounds per week. She has commended it to several friends.—Yours truly,

"W. C. UPTON."

ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT is endorsed by Messrs. Johnson and Oldham, Chemists, of Dublin, who write the Botanic Medicine Company, under date of Sept. 9, 1879:—"We sell a good deal of your ANTI-FAT, and hear favourable accounts on every side, one gentleman, a magistrate in the North of Ireland, having told us that it reduced him fourteen pounds within a month.

ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT reduces 9lbs. in Four Weeks.

Edward Farrett, Esq., Chemist of Market-square, Winslow, writes the Botanic Medicine Company, under date of June 12th, 1879:—

"One lady to whom I have sold Allan's Anti-Fat has decreased 9lbs. in four Weeks."

Thomas Newbould, Esq., Chemist, of Bradford, writes the Botanic Medicine Company, under date of June 11, 1879:—

"The gentleman for whom I obtained four bottles of Allan's Anti-Fat has derived great benefit from the same, and has recomended it to friend. Please send me one dozen at once."

C. J. Arblaster, Esq., Chemist, of Birmingham, writes, under date of June 4, 1879:—

"Have just received a capital account of the effects of Anti-Fat in reducing corpulency."

ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT gives satisfaction.

T. L. Reeve, Esq., of Birmingham, writes the Botanic Medicine Company, under date of July 1, 1879:—

"A gentleman having used one dozen bottles of ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT, reports satisfactory reduction."

J. A. Steward, Esq., of Worcester, writes to the Botanic Medicine Company, under date of June 18, 1879:—

"Three bottles of ANTI-FAT have produced a wonderful effect."

Herr F. Arnott, of the Elbe, Prussia, writes the Botanic Medicine Company, under date of July 15, 1879:—

"I have much pleasure to inform you that by taking six bottles of your ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT, I am ten pounds lighter.

ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT reduces 5lbs. a Week.

22, Redcliffe-street, South Kensington, S. W., June 23, 1879.

"To the Proprietors of Allan's Anti-Fat.

"Gentlemen,—I have tried your Wonderful medicine Anti-Fat both in America and this country. Through its use I can thin down at command, losing on an average five pounds per week.—Yours respectfully,

HARRY BRAHAM."

ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT.—Trade Mark "Anti-Fat" (Registered), and Pamphlet, entitled "How to get Lean Without Starvation" (Copyrighted). All infringers will be promptly prosecuted. Send stamp for Pamphlet.

ADDRESS BOTANIC MEDICINE COMPANY, GREAT RUSSELL STREET-BUILDINGS LONDON, W.C.

JELLICOE,
2, Esplanade Row, Calcutta,
Agent for Bengal, North-West Provinces and the Punjaub.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY IN ISLAMPOORA STREET.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 13th August, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the premises by order of the mortgagee, Jeenabboy Mohunlall, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Hargowan Jumnadass, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the Indenture of Mortgage, dated the 14th day of July 1877.

All that piece of Government ground, together with the dwelling house standing thereon, situate on the west side of Islampoora Street, in the sub-district of Bhooleshwar, without the Fort of Bombay, formerly assessed under No. 23 and now under No. 25, containing by admeasurement 121 square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 1237, and bounded on the east by the said Islampoora Street on the west by the charity property, on the north by the property of Shaik Noor Mahomed Vullud Mahomed Hussom, and on the south partly by the house of Jamal Bin Dawood and others and partly by the sweeper's passage.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

SALE OF SUPERIOR FIRST CLASS TEAK SQUARES AND SCANTLINGS.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 14th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Tank Bunder by order of Mr. Meeramjuli Shawjee.

Ex s. s. Chilka.
100 Tons superior 1st class teak squares.
50 " teak scantlings of various sizes.
In small lots to suit purchasers.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY next, the 16th instant, Messrs., CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms—
10 bales grey shirtings.
10 " T cloth.
5 cases prints.
1 " books.
1 " umbrellas
B 1678 1 case merino jackets.
On account and at the risk of Mehunlall Nurrotam
ELSY 968—1 bale 3in 7 red yarn
On account and at the risk of Phidally Mooradally
E
F G 735-6 2 bales 2-20s T red yarn
L
On account and at the risk of Essoofally Hoptools, ex s.s. Spoke Hall.
E H
1099 500 boxes bath bricks.

AT 2 P. M.

The property of T. R. Booth, Esq.
1 very powerful and strong iron grey horse.

SALE OF SUPERIOR FIRST CLASS TEAK SQUARES AND SCANTLINGS.

On WEDNESDAY next, the 18th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Tank Bunder, by order of Mr. Bhugwandas Bhugjir.

Ex s. s. Hussra.
B 100 superior first class teak squares.
200 tons superior 1st class teak scantling of various sizes in small lots to suit purchasers.

On SATURDAY, the 21st instant, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Marine Lines, the valuable and handsome carved and French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best plateglass, rich crockery and glassware, &c., the property of Brigadier-General Carnegy.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

On SATURDAY, the 28th instant, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by public auction at No. 19, Chinchpoogly Hill, the valuable and handsome carved and French polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, pl ted glass and porcelainware, a mahogany square Pianoforte by John Broadwood and Sons, a light English built buggy, a strong bay horse, plants, &c., the property of T. T. Watson, Esq.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 13th August, 1880.

SORABJEE COWASJEE AND COMPANY,
AUCTIONEERS.

AUCTION SALE of a large and splendid collection of rare samples of woolen shawls, shirts, trousers, &c. Samples of fancy goods, haberdashery, and immense varieties of samples of fancy goods, &c. The whole of the samples of miscellaneous articles belonging to a European merchant.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, without reserve, at their rooms, TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 14th instant, sale to commence at 1 p. m., as follow:—

A very superior collection of real woolen and merino shawls, shirts, trousers, cardigan jackets, petticoats, flannels, maud, ladies' and gents' ties, handkerchiefs, cook ng utensils, and stoves lamps, alluminium gold curb chains of all sorts, silk, neck chains, memobooks, metallic books, meerschaum, pipes, spoons, forks, paper-weights, snuff boxes, dressing, pocket and hair combs, coat brushes, colour boxes, match boxes, money purses, different sizes of albums, accordians, cabin washing sets, hurricane lanterns, and other goods in great varieties.

The property is now on view.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. request the favour of a visit from their generous customers to see the fancy goods lately received.

The above goods will be sold in small lots for the convenience of purchasers.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.

Bombay, 13th August 1880.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON AND COMPANY.

SALE OF BROKEN PANWELL BRICKS.

Under instructions from the Executive Engineer Bombay Municipality, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 16th instant at 3 p.m. in the Municipal Stores Compound behind the Crawford Markets about 20,000 broken Panwell Bricks (into small lots.)

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 13th August, 1880.

NOTICES.

SAFE KEROSINE OIL!!!
BOSTWICK'S DAYLIGHT BRAND.
120° FIRE TEST.
Guaranteed not to flash under 109° Fahrenheit.
Price Rs. 4-6.
Per Case of 2 Tins, each containing 5 Gallons.
Delivery to be taken at the Licensed Government Godowns, Elphinstone Bunder, and payment to be made there or to
WALLACE & Co.,
4, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE.

BYCULLA FOUNDRY AND ENGINEERING WORKS.
ESTABLISHED 1858.

THE FOUNDRY, FITTING, SMITHS' and BOILER-MAKERS' DEPARTMENTS are each under skilled European supervision and fitted with the best Machinery for high class work and quick despatch.

Estimates for every description of Iron and Brass work will be forwarded on application.

Machinery of all kinds imported through our Home Agent.

RICHARDSON & Co.

Works and Offices, Nesbit Lane, Bombay.

EDUCATION BY POST.

UNDER the auspices of the GLASGOW ASSOCIATION for the HIGHER EDUCATION of WOMEN, there has been ESTABLISHED a DEPARTMENT for TEACHING by CORRESPONDENCE and the results of the work done in this way having proved highly satisfactory, the Committee of the above-named Association have made arrangements for extending the benefit of Education by Correspondence to INDIA.

All the Classes are conducted by highly trained and specially qualified Tutors and are open to pupils of either sex.

Full information regarding the Scheme and the means by which intending students may connect themselves with it may be obtained at Mr. HORMUSJEE SORABJEE, Bookseller, Bombay, or by applying direct to Miss J. S. MACARTHUR, No. 4, Buckingham St., Glasgow, Honorary Secretary to the Department.

BOMBAY SAW MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE COMPANY supplies all kinds of SAWN SCANTLINGS and CARPENTRY work in TEAK, PINE, and JUNGLE WOOD, and executes orders for Scantlings for BUILDINGS, BRIDGES, RAILWAY and other WAGGONS.

DOORS and WINDOWS of any design made to order, either by hand or machinery.

The sawing being all done by MACHINERY, is accurate to dimensions, and a great saving is thus effected in Carpentry.

The Company has at all times on hand a large stock of first-class TEAK, PINE and JUNGLE WOOD LOGS, SCANTLINGS, and BOARDS, BABOOLWOOD for Carts and well-seasoned BLACKWOOD in log for furniture.

RAILWAY KEYS and BRAKE BLOCKS made to any pattern by machinery.

Estimates given for all kinds of wood work. Apply to the manager at the Works, Tank Bunder, or to

W. M. MACAULAY & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 6th November 1879.

THE INDIAN GUARANTEE AND SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.

IS the FIRST PUBLIC COMPANY established in India, to provide Security against Losses arising through dishonesty of persons holding situations of trust, and to obviate the inconvenience and defects of Suretyship by Private Bondsmen.

The Security of the Association is now generally adopted for European and Native Officers under Government and Public Companies.

Friends and Relations are relieved of the fear of those pecuniary losses to which persons are exposed who become responsible for the acts of others.

Moderate rates according to the nature of the Employment on the amount of security required.

Premiums periodically reduced.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms, apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. Secretary.

ORIENTAL LOAN ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.

REGISTERED UNDER ACT X. OF 1866.

Shares, Rs. 20 each, fully paid-up.

Dividend for 1879, 10 per cent.

THE DIRECTORS having received numerous Applications for Advances on Approved Security, are desirous of increasing the Capital by completing the first issue of 5,000 Shares. Shares are now being issued.

Advances made on approved Personal Security in connection with Life Policies in the Oriental Life Office.

For Proposal Forms apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.
MANAGING DIRECTOR.

9, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

HEALTH RESTORED.

THE RESTORATIVE POWER OF
PHOSPHORUS

Is daily made manifest by the remarkable cures affected by it

Prepared by
H. & T. KIRBY & CO.

IT is as harmless as Quinine, while as a tonic, for nervous affections it is far superior. As a restorative it affords immediate relief when the system is jaded and worn by severe mental work, or depressed after unusual nervous excitement. In cases of despondency and grief, its exhilarating and stimulating effect is most marked.

H. & T. KIRBY & CO.'S
COMPOUND PHOSPHORUS PILLS

ARE composed of Pure Phosphorus (Luminous), Quinine, Iron and Nux Vomica.

An invaluable remedy for NERVOUS DISEASES characterised by DEBILITY, POVERTY of BLOOD and loss of NERVE POWER.

This preparation of Phosphorus cures NEURALGIA, NERVOUS INDIGESTION, LOWNESS of SPIRITS, and other manifestations of NERVOUS EXHAUSTION very rapidly.

BRAIN WORKERS, CLERGYMEN, PROFESSIONAL and BUSY COMMERCIAL MEN who are habitually overworked derive great benefit from this COMBINATION OF TONICS.

FOR CONVALESCENTS recovering from Fever and other Exhausting Diseases, this restorative is superior to all other medicine.

May be obtained from Messrs. Treacher & Co., Bombay; Messrs. Madon & Co., Bombay; Messrs. Smith, Stainstreet and Co., Calcutta; and Mr. J. L. Lyell, Allahabad.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE,
PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£3,200,000
RESERVE FUND £800,000

LONDON BANKERS,
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
MESSRS. C. J. HAMBRO & SON.

London Office, 92, Threadneedle Street, E. C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

F. VOUILLON, Acting Manager.

1, Rampart Row, W.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION,
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
CAPITAL PAID UP—£1,500,000.
BOMBAY AGENCY.

DEPOSITS are received for fixed periods bearing interest at rates which may be ascertained on application.

No interest is allowed on Current Deposit Account.

BILLS are bought and sold on England, Scotland, Ireland, Paris, and on the Branches and Agencies of the Corporation at Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Singapore, Hongkong, Shanghai, Yokohama, Mauritius, Port Elizabeth, Melbourne, Sydney, and New Zealand.

Circular Notes are also issued for the use of Travellers negotiable in all towns of importance throughout the world.

The Corporation effect the purchase and sale of Government Paper, Stocks, Shares, &c., on account of constituents, and undertake the safe custody of the same, drawing the interest and dividends as they fall due.

Office Hours from 10 A.M. to 3 P.M. Saturdays from 10 to 1.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.

RESERVE FUND—£190,000.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

BOMBAY.	PENANG.	HONGKONG.
CALCUTTA.	SINGAPORE.	MANILA.
AKYAB.	BATAVIA.	SHANGHAI.
RANGOON.	SOURABAYA.	HANKOW.

THE BANK'S AGENCY IN BOMBAY

GRANTS DRAFTS ON ITS HEAD OFFICE, LONDON BANKERS, FRANCE AND GERMANY, AS WELL AS ON THE OTHER AGENCIES AND BRANCHES;

NEGOTIATES, AND RECEIVES FOR COLLECTION, BILLS OF EXCHANGE; EFFECTS REMITTANCES IN THE BANK'S OWN DRAFTS, WITHOUT CHARGE FOR COMMISSION AND CONDUCTS ALL KINDS OF GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

INTEREST.

On Current Deposit Accounts interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly Balances, up to Rs. One Lac, but no interest allowed on balances of less than Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS OF MONEY

ARE RECEIVED AT CALL ON TERMS WHICH MAY BE LEARNED ON APPLICATION, AND FOR FIXED PERIODS AS FOLLOWS:—

3 months' notice	.....	4 per cent. per annum.
12 "	——— 5 "	"

All Letters should be addressed, and Remittances made payable, to THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

THOMAS FORREST, Agent.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (Limited.)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at 2 per cent per annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Money on Fixed Deposits and allows Interest thereon as follows:—

Deposits subject to 6 months' notice of withdrawal, 4 per cent.
Do. do. 12 do. do. "

EXCHANGE.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Shanghai and Hongkong. It also grants Drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By Order of the Directors,
J. BUCHAN,
Acting Manager.

Bombay, 1st December 1877.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

HEAD OFFICE: 65, Old Broad Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS.

BANK OF ENGLAND. | LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.

MONEY REMITTED.

At current rates of Exchange by the Bank's Drafts on its Branches and Agencies in the East, and

On LONDON, | On IRELAND,
" SCOTLAND, | " PARIS,

and also on all the principal Towns in the AUSTRALIAN COLONIES, NEW ZEALAND, and TASMANIA.

If desired, the Bank will send the Drafts direct to the party whose address is given.

CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT available in all parts of the world are issued for the use of Travellers.

CUSTOMERS' SECURITIES are taken charge of, Dividends collected, and Investments and Sales of all descriptions of Securities effected.

INTEREST.

On Current Deposit Accounts is allowed at 2 per cent, per annum, on the minimum Monthly Balances, up to Rs. 100,000, but no interest will be allowed on balances of less than Rs. 1,000

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal
interest will be allowed ..... at 5 p. ct. per annum.
Do. 6 do. do. do. 4 do.

All letters should be addressed, and Roondies made payable, to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China.

REG. MURRAY,
Bombay Agent.

NOTICES.

For Sale at this Office, under the authority of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce,

THE AMENDED FORM OF BILL OF LADING for Steamers from BOMBAY to LIVERPOOL via the SUEZ CANAL, as sanctioned by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, at their Meeting on the 28th August 1879. Price per 100 Copies, Rs. 4; 50 Copies, Rs. 2-8; 25 Copies, Re. 1-4; and or single Copy, One Anna.

THE LONDON AND LANCASHIRE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

CHEAP INDIAN RATES.

THIS old established Company by cheap and careful management is enabled safely to charge lower rates of premium than other Indian Insurance Companies. Send for Comparative Statement showing rate of premium charged by other Indian Offices.

After paying all expenses, claims on policies, dividends, and every other charge, a net profit of £18,688-8-8 was realized for the year 1878. This has been invested and added to the reserve fund.

Every kind of Insurance business transacted.

Full particulars given on application to the AGENTS OF THE COMPANY.

MACFARLANE & GILBERT,
Solicitors, Bombay.

PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE PAINKILLER.

Perry Davis & Son, Manufacturers and Proprietors, Providence, Rhode Island, U.S.A.

UNSURPASSED AS A FAMILY MEDICINE AFTER FORTY YEARS' TRIAL.

IT is a purely and carefully prepared VEGETABLE COMPOUND

And a complete mitigator of Pain, A capital antidote for SCORPION STINGS and SNAKE BITES,

AS an application for BRUISES, BURNS, NEURALGIA and RHEUMATISM

Has no equal

AS A REMEDY FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA,

or any sort of Bowel Complaint it stands alone for efficiency and rapidity of action.

Full Directions accompany each bottle.

Retailed by chemists all over the world.

Beware of Imitations exposed for sale in the Indian Bazars

GENERAL AGENT AT BOMBAY.

ESUFALLY HIPTULLA,
No. 9, Pir Market, near Jumma Musjid.

J. NEUBERG,
5, Meadow Street.

MACHINE CUT TOBACCOS.

NEUBERG'S CELEBRATED
"GOLDEN BLOCK MIXTURE."
MANUFACTURED DAILY.
Per 1 lb. Tin—Rs. 3-4 | Per ½ lb. Tin—Re. 1-12.

NEUBERG'S
VIRGINIA HONEY DEW.
"AN OLD SMOKER'S CHOICE."
Rs. 2 per ½ lb. Packet.

NEUBERG'S
GOLDEN SHAG.
Highly recommended, combining within itself the delicate aroma of the purest Golden Leaf, and the pleasant fulness of the choicest Virginia.
Rs. 2 per ½ lb. Tin.

NEUBERG'S
"GOLDEN LEAF" BIRD'S EYE,
FRESH AND FRAGRANT.
Re. 1 per ½ lb. Tin.

WILL'S
BEST BRISTOL BIRD'S EYE,
Re. 1 per ½ lb. Tin.

FINEST
TURKISH TOBACCOS,
Deliciously fresh.
Rs. 6 and 10 per lb.

JUST RECEIVED A FRESH SHIPMENT OF
AMERICAN PLUG TOBACCOS
Of all descriptions, specially put up for the undersigned.

Traders and purchasers of large quantities liberally dealt with.

SPECIAL PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

J. NEUBERG,
5, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

ENTIRE IRON FRAMED PIANOS.
THE ONLY RELIABLE FOR INDIA.
See Illustrated Priced Catalogue.
SOUNDY AND COMPANY, MUSIC SALOONS, BOMBAY.

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT.

"Is a success and boon for which Nations should feel grateful."—See *Medical Press, Lancet, British Medical Journal, &c.*

"Consumption in England increased tenfold in ten years."

Invariably adopted when once fairly tried.

To be had of all Storekeepers and Dealers throughout India.

CAUTION.—Genuine only with fac-simile of Baron Liebig's Signature in Blue Ink across Label.

FINEST AND CHEAPEST MEAT-FLAVOURING STOCK, FOR SOUPS, MADE DISHES & SAUCES.

INVALUABLE FOR INDIA, ON ACCOUNT OF ITS KEEPING GOOD IN THE HOTTEST CLIMATES, AND FOR ALL LENGTH OF TIME.

LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT CO., LIMITED, 43, Mark Lane, London, England.

MRS. LAKE,
MILLINER, DRESS-MAKER, SILK-MERCER, AND LADIES' OUTFITTER.
Constant Supplies of Millinery, &c., Received "Overland."
A LARGE STOCK OF GOODS ALWAYS ON HAND TO SELECT FROM.
Estimates for making up Dresses, &c., on application.
WEDDING AND MOURNING ORDERS CARFULLY AND PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.
Estimates supplied for "WEDDING TROUSSEAUX.
Do. do. for "MOURNING."
Price Lists on application.
Orders from Out-stations should be accompanied by a Remittance, or reference for payment in Bombay.

MRS. LAKE,
UXBRIDGE HOUSE,
No. 7; CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

SOCIETE GENERAEL DES POTAGES ECONOMIQUES FRANCAIS.

FRENCH SOUPS.

Price per Tin.

Tapioca de L'Etoile	...Re. 1-4 and 1-15
Gluten	... " 1-4
Riz au Gras,